"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, somewhat warmer to-da; Tuesday, fair, continued warm; light, variable winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,246. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1913.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HEAT PROSTRATES GETTYSBURG HOST

Two of the Victims Die, and Ambulances Are Kept Busy All Day.

SUNDAY ARRIVALS 25,000

Gen. Sickles Revisits Scene Where Confederate Shell Took Off His Leg Fifty Years Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, June 29.—From Round Top to Culp's Hill, across Devil's Den and the Reach Orchard to Seminary Ridge and up to Gettysburg and beyond, the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia scattered themselves to-day over the ground where they fought each other fifty years ago. With them were thousands of veterans of other armies of the North and the South, but this is the day of the Gettysburg veteran, and the man who can merely say that he was at Shiloh with Grant or was one of those who dashed back the tide that rushed upon the Rock of Chickamauga has somewhat the feeling of a guest.

About 25,000 veterans got here to-day, and to-morrow many more are expected. There are only two (single-track) railroads running to Gettysburg. They struggled manfully with the crowds to-day, and, excepting for unavoidable delays, did very well. Nearly everybody counted on a delay of an hour in getting in, and there was no grumbling when the expectation was realized.

Fears for Aged Veterans.

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the hospital established by the State, expressed himself to-night as apprehensive of the effect of the heat and excitement of camp life on the veterans now here and those yet to come. The ambulances were kept busy all day, he said. Mostly the patients suffer from intestinal trouble, the doctor explained. He has instructed his assistants to caution the aged men against overindulgence in "soft" drinks, which are for sale on all sides in and around the camp.

There were many heat prostrations during the day, but most of the sufferers revived under hospital treatment.

August D. Brown of Livermore Falls, Me., was the first veteran to die on the field. He was taken seriously ill late to-day and died just as an army surgeon reached his side. The heat probably hastened his death. Mr. Brown belonged to Camp Kimball, G. A. R., of Livermore Falls. His relatives were notified, and the body will be shipped North as soon as possible.

John H. Reynolds of Port Chester, N. Y., a Union veteran, died suddenly in camp to-night.

John Collins of Elmira, a member of Edgar Fitch Post of that city, was knocked down by a buggy in Gettysburg. At the Pennsylvania State Hospital the surgeons said that his injuries were serious.

The first serious accident of the celebration came to-day, when two trolley cars on the Gettysburg Railway Company's line, which runs over the battlefield, met in head-on collision near Devil's Den, one of the historic spots. Six passengers were slightly injured, but none seriously.

Few Confederates Yet.

So far, the Confederates here are very few. Among them, however, are three Generals—Felix Robertson of Texas, A. J. West of Georgia, and T. W. Castleman of Louisiana. The Confederates are to be encamped, when they come, as near as may be to the point from which, fifty years ago, Lee poured his men on the Union lines. The Union veterans also will be encamped near their old positions, but there is no hard and fast rule, and some of the Union tents are over near Seminary Ridge, while many of the Confederates will come as guests of the Union soldiers and will live with them.

Most if not all of these cases are those in which the Federals have invited as their guests the men who were opposed to them in battle in 1863. For instance, Carr's Brigade, which was decimated by the brigades of Wilcox, Perry, and Barksdale on the second day of the fight, has invited to its headquarters two representatives each from the twelve regiments composing those brigades. The survivors of Buford's Cavalry, the assault on which by A. P. Hill's Corps brought on the battle, are to give a reception to-morrow, to which all Confederate cavalrymen are invited.

Arrival of Gen. Sickles.

A notable arrival of the day was Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles of New York, the only surviving corps commander on either side, now nearly 93 years old. He arrived late in the afternoon, accompanied by his housekeeper, Miss Wilmerding; the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twitchell of Hartford, who was chaplain of one of his regiments at Gettysburg, and who administered chloroform to him when his leg was amputated on the second day of the battle, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Ives and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Ives of Hartsdale, N. Y.

Escorted by a troop of regulars, Gen. Sickles was taken to the Rogers House, around which the battle centred when Sickles's corps bore the brunt of the Confederate attack. As he sat there and looked out in the gathering twilight he saw close by the place where he fell, apparently mortally wounded, in the deadly onslaught of Longstreet's men on July 2, 1863. A stone marks the spot where Sickles fell.

The house is the quarters of Carr's Brigade, which fought around it on the second day of the battle. That was the terrific battle of the Peach Orchard, the Wheat Field, and Devil's Den. Rogers lived there with his niece, Josephine Miller, who died only three years ago. Rogers and his niece, who is described as having been one of the belles of Gettysburg, refused to leave the house during the fighting, although

Continued on Page 2.

A STEEL-CLAD AIRSHIP.

Germany Negotiating for His Armored Machine, Says Unger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29.—Gustav Unger, a Hanoverian engineer, says the German Government is negotiating for the acquisition of his steel-clad airship, which is stated to be so strong that if it came into collision with a church tower the latter would give way first.

Outwardly the vessel looks like a Zeppelin, but inside it shows a complete difference, the framework being a series of steel tubes carried from stern to bow, the lowest forming a keel of cabin tubes brought together parabolically at the stern and bow, with the ends in nickel sheet steel caps.

Each gas balloonet is contained in a series of circular rings of sheet steel, connected with each other by a network of steel cables, supported by steel tubing, running fore and aft, and fastened also by sheet steel bands running around the whole body of the ship.

The Unger airship is stated to be able to withstand a wind blowing at forty-eight meters a second, and by an arrangement of its six screws can turn practically on its own axis.

Two five-centimeter quick-firers, machine guns, placed fore and aft, comprise the armament. The net lifting power of the airship is 11,000 pounds, its length is 460 feet, and its cost of construction about $100,000.

35,000 MAROONED AT BEACH.

Jamaica Bay Trestle Afire and They Couldn't Get Back to Town.

As the result of a fire which started at 10:30 o'clock last night on a B. R. T. elevated train filled with homeward bound excursonists, 35,000 persons were marooned at Rockaway Beach last night with little chance of getting to their homes before morning.

The six-car train crowded with passengers was on its way to Manhattan when in crossing the Long Island Railroad trestle over Jamaica Bay, fire started suddenly under the rear car. In a few minutes the car was enveloped in flames.

The passengers, many of them women and children, fled from the car as soon as the train was stopped, and were taken with those in the other cars to Rockaway Beach. Many of the passengers were panic-stricken and the guards had much difficulty in controlling them.

The burning car was unhooked from the rest of the train, which was removed to a safe distance from the fire. The blaze spread quickly from the car to the trestle, which, at a late hour last night, was burning briskly. The trestle is six miles long, and it is built over marshy ground. Persons who attempted to fight the fire were driven back by the heat of the flames.

An effort was made last night to get the stalled excursionists to their homes by sending them to Rockaway by trolley and thence to Jamaica. The trolley service was found to be inadequate, though, to accommodate the throngs wishing to use it.

The fire on the trestle blocked trains both to and from Rockaway Beach last night and tied up the road to that point completely.

SEA AUTO RIDES ON AIR.

Viper Runs Over Water at Rate of Thirty Miles an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—Albert Hickman's sea automobile, the Viper V., has attracted much attention in Boston waters, and yachtsmen are asking what type the strange and speedy craft may represent. When a hydroplane is running great quantities of spray are thrown from under the hull at the sides. Mr. Hickman believed it would be better for the boat to gather this water and sit on it instead of throwing it out. This was the basic idea in the design of the Viper V.

Her bottom is so constructed that every little ripple as it goes aft acts as an air compressor, forcing the trapped air under the boat, so that she rides in part on compressed air. The bottom of the craft is made with inverted V sections, something like a V-bottom boat turned inside out. The keel line is higher than the bilge throughout, curving downward aft. The inverted V sections are deepest near the bow and the sides of the boat. Instead of being drawn in to meet at the stem they remain parallel, and rapidly diminish as the stem head is reached.

The Viper V. has covered thirty miles an hour without trouble.

T. C. I. MONUMENT TO T. R.

Birmingham Grateful to Him for Allowing Steel Trust Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 29.—A movement is afoot here to erect a monument to ex-President Theodore Roosevelt commemorating his service to a particular district through an official act of national scope when in office. The action in question was his permitting the United States Steel Corporation to take over the properties of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

Funds are being volunteered here in Birmingham, the South's industrial centre, to raise a handsome monument to the former Executive, as an acknowledgment of his sanctioning a deal which prevented a Southern firm's failure.

It is proposed to invite George W. Perkins and Frank A. Munsey to the unveiling of the monument.

PERKINS IN LABOR DEBATE.

He Will Oppose I. W. W. Leader at Sociological Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—The labor problem is to be discussed from the points of view of the capitalist and the workers at the sociological conference which opens at Sagamore Beach Tuesday and continues for three days.

George W. Perkins and Arturo M. Giovannitti, the I. W. W. leader imprisoned after the Lawrence strike, who represent the two extremes in the labor question, are to be among the debaters, the topic of the first orator being "The Workers' Fair Share" and of the other "The Constructive Side of Syndicalism."

$10.50 N.Y. TO ROCHESTER & RETURN. Lehigh Valley R. R. July 5th to 9th, inc.—Adv.

DROWNINGS MAR SPORT ON SUNDAY

F. A. Slade of Lockwood Manufacturing Company One of the Victims.

SCARE KILLS ANOTHER

When Rowboat Is Hit by Tug's Convoy a Man Jumps Overboard and Does Not Come Up.

There were several drownings yesterday in the harbor and waterways surrounding New York. Owing to the favorable weather, the rivers were dotted with small pleasure craft all the afternoon, and by night a number of serious accidents had been reported.

While enjoying a sail in the 50-foot motor boat Devil yesterday afternoon with a party of twelve friends, Frederick A. Slade, Vice President of the Lockwood Manufacturing Hardware Company of 16 Reade Street, fell overboard and was drowned. Two of his companions, Andrew Burdette and Clarence Reedy, though unable to swim, leaped into the water in a fruitless endeavor to save their friend and were rescued with difficulty by Commodore William Ross of the Tower Ridge Yacht Club, who, with his son and daughter-in-law, a bride of a week, was near by in his motor boat Zoe.

The accident occurred at a point in the Hudson near Forest Brew Grove on the Jersey shore opposite Hastings. Mr. Slade, who had been sitting in a cramped position near the stern of the motor boat, arose to stretch himself. As he did so, he overbalanced and fell backward over the side. Burdett and Reedy, who had been sitting beside him, called upon the engineer to reverse the engine and then jumped after Slade. They tried to reach the spot where he was struggling, but were unable to get within arm's length of him.

The cries of the three men attracted the attention of Commodore Ross and his son, William Ross, Jr., and the nose of the Zoe was turned in the direction of the struggling trio. As the Zoe swept alongside of Slade, Commodore Ross made an unsuccessful grab for his collar just as he sank for the third time. Young Ross was more fortunate and succeeded in getting hold of Burdett and dragged him aboard. Mr. Ross threw two life preservers to Reedy, one of which he grabbed. A few minutes later he was also dragged aboard the Zoe.

Commodore Ross took Burdette and Reedy to the Tower Ridge Yacht Club, followed by the remaining members of the grief-stricken pleasure party in the other motor boat. Superintendent Cook of the yacht club and a dozen volunteers returned to the scene of the accident with grappling hooks to try to recover the body of Slade, but the tide was running out rapidly, and it is believed that the body was carried down stream toward the harbor.

At the Tower Ridge Yacht Club Burdette and Reedy said that they were business associates of Mr. Slade. He lived at 1,024 Southern Boulevard. His family is abroad.

As the tugboat Juanita, in charge of Capt. Frank Rushlein, was towing two fishing smacks, the Rosie and the Louisa, down the bay early yesterday afternoon a rowboat containing four men was caught in the side-wash of the tug and was observed to bob about violently and ship a quantity of water. The crews of the Juanita and the two smacks observed that one of the quartet in the rowboat was greatly excited and appeared to be about to jump. They yelled to him to keep his seat.

The tug and her first convoy, the Rosie, passed dangerously near the tiny craft, but avoided striking it. As the Louisa was drawn alongside the rocking rowboat, however, she swung slightly on the hawser and struck the boat a glancing blow. The rowboat pitched on her side, but did not capsize.

The accident sufficed to complete the terror of the frightened man, however, and he jumped overboard. A moment later he was lost to view in the wash of the passing vessels, and before any attempt at a rescue could be made he had sunk. The three surviving occupants of the rowboat were John, Jose, and Antonio Beteale, brothers, of 142 Mulberry Street, Manhattan. They informed the police of the Harbor A Station at the Battery that their companion had been Frank Consect, 22 years old, of 114 Mott Street. The body was not recovered.

From Jersey City was reported the drowning of Harry Warnburg, 29 years old, of 506 Ferry Street, Hoboken, in Newark Bay, off the foot of Danforth Avenue. With his fiancée, Miss Etta Silon, 25 years old, of 75 Adams Street, Hoboken; Miss Anna Ryna of 225 Clinton Street, Hoboken, and Samuel Juntley of 555 Newark Street, Hoboken, Warnburg had gone out in a rowboat from Paul's bathhouse, at the foot of Winfield Avenue, Jersey City.

The two young men had first attired themselves in bathing suits, intending to take a swim later in the waters of the bay. When they had reached a point off Danforth Avenue Warnburg arose and dove from the back of the boat. It is believed that he must have struck his head against some obstruction at the bottom, for he failed to rise again. Juntley dove repeatedly for some trace of his friend's body, and his efforts were aided by other swimmers from near-by rowboats, but the body was not recovered. Miss Silon, to whom Warnburg was to have been married next Thursday, became hysterical, and was with difficulty restrained from jumping overboard. She was attended by a physician and taken home.

Sunday excursionists in Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon witnessed a near-drowning in the waters of the lake near the Broadway entrance, which furnished considerable excitement. An unidentified boy, about 10 years of age, was playing on the shore at a place where the water is more than four feet deep. He lost his balance and tumbled in. No one was near, but the child's cries were heard. Before any one could go to the boy's rescue his mother, a woman of about 40 years of age, rushed to the bank and waded out to the lad's assistance. When she emerged, wet and bedraggled from head to foot, she declined to give her name to Patrolman Sullivan of Traffic Squad C.

William McCormick, Frank Gatins, and James Scoville, all of Yonkers, had a narrow escape from drowning in the North River near the foot of West 140th Street yesterday afternoon. They were in a canoe and Scoville and Gatins attempted to change places. The canoe capsized and only McCormick was able to get hold of the side and keep himself afloat. None of the three was able to swim, but Ernest Seffmann and John McCarthy, employes of a neighboring boat club, were near by in a rowboat and rescued them.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 29.—Several hundred persons who were attending a ball game at Wallington this afternoon saw Jeremiah J. Savage, 19 years old, a bank clerk, drown in the Passaic River.

Savage, who lived at 110 Lincoln Street, Passaic, and had a reputation as a swimmer, with two companions started to swim across the river to Wallington. His body was recovered near the county bridge.

Victor Danetti, 17 years old and a good swimmer, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Belmont Creek, in the rear of Orchard Grove Park, Grand View. Danetti was swimming not far from his home, at 281 Shore Place, Grand View. He got cramps, and before aid could reach him he had drowned. Chris Jansen, who was in a boat, rowed to the spot where Danetti had gone down and recovered the body.

Across Unknown South America

A. H. Savage Landor, noted English explorer, tells of his awful hardships and hairbreadth escapes while traversing hitherto unpenetrated wilds of Brazil

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

BRYAN HASTENS TO DEFEND M'REYNOLDS

Attorney General Need Not Resign Because He Postponed California Trials, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Bryan came to the defense of Attorney General McReynolds to-night in a statement answering demands that Mr. McReynolds resign from the Cabinet on account of his part in the postponement of the California trials of Caminetti and Diggs, charged with violation of the white slave law, and of Smith and Bruce, charged with frauds against the customs revenues.

Secretary Bryan thinks there is no occasion for Mr. McReynolds to resign. He says also that "neither can Secretary Wilson be fairly blamed" for requesting the Attorney General to postpone the trial of young Caminetti. As for Immigration Commissioner General Caminetti, Mr. Bryan holds that it is "both unjust and ungenerous" to demand his retirement on account of his son's conduct.

While the text of Mr. Bryan's statement indicated that it was written as an editorial for The Commoner, it was explained that it was not so prepared, but was given out merely as an expression of his views. Here is Mr. Bryan's statement:

"The editor of The Commoner has read with deep regret the editorial which appeared in The New York World, and is sure that the editor will, on reflection, admit that he has done injustice to Attorney General McReynolds, Secretary Wilson, and Commissioner Caminetti.

"Mr. McReynolds continued the case at the request of Secretary Wilson, and it was a reasonable request. The New York World says that it does not doubt that Mr. McReynolds's motives were honorable. If his motives were honorable, how can his act justify a demand for his resignation? A continuance is not an unusual thing, and does not mean a defeat of justice. If such a continuance had been asked in an ordinary case under the same circumstances it would have been granted without question by any Attorney General. The fact that the father of one of the defendants is a public official ought not to alter the case.

"Neither can Secretary Wilson be fairly blamed. He declared that he was considering the interests of his department, and he made the request on his own initiative and without solicitation from Mr. Caminetti. No one who knows Secretary Wilson will question either his honesty or his veracity. Why should he resign? No one could make a more satisfactory Secretary of Labor than he is making.

Calls Caminetti Upright.

"As for Mr. Caminetti, we have known him for more than twenty years, and have no hesitation in saying that there is not a more upright or honorable man in public life. He is a progressive Democrat, and has during the last two decades been connected with all the movements that have had for their object the advancement of the public welfare. It is both unjust and ungenerous to say that he should retire from politics because of his son's conduct, even though the son has been guilty of gross and criminal immorality.

"The President has examined into the facts and approved the action taken by the Attorney General. When the public has had an opportunity to consider the entire case, the Administration's course will be sustained. Its hold upon the public would be frail indeed, if confidence in it could be destroyed, or even shaken, by one act, even if it could be shown—which is not possible—that that act was a mistake."

Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who introduced the resolution directing the Attorney General to furnish to the House of Representatives all the papers in the case, Mr. McReynolds caused to be postponed, after seeing a copy of Secretary Bryan's statement took sharp issue with it. He said:

"Here is the weakness of Mr. Bryan's statement. He pays no attention to the fact that United States Attorney McNab repeatedly called to the attention of the Attorney General the fact that there was danger of a miscarriage of justice, because delay would possibly destroy his evidence. I am also advised that he sent word to the Department here that it was commonly reported in California that political influence was being brought to bear to postpone the cases. Secretary Bryan loses sight of that.

"What the Secretary of State has to say about the honesty of Commissioner Caminetti I am satisfied everybody in California concurs in, but he does not give McNab credit for having strongly advised the Attorney General against any continuances. If the Attorney General had followed the usual custom before having made an order granting a continuance of the Diggs-Caminetti cases, he would have wired McNab to find out why this should not be done. If he had done this, McNab would have retorted the necessity of refusing a dela before the Department of Justice departed from the usual method of procedure."

TOWNSEND'S BODY IS FOUND

Ashes of Congressman's Brother to be Strewn on Railway He Built.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 29.—The body of George Townsend, a wealthy Chicago railway promoter and brother of Congressman Edward W. Townsend of New Jersey, who disappeared from a hotel here last Tuesday, was found today on Goose Island, a small strip of land in the Missouri River, six miles west of Kansas City, Kan. It had been washed ashore. The body will be cremated and the ashes scattered over the roadbed of the Kansas City, Clay County & St. Joseph Interurban line, the last railway built by the promoter.

The discovery was made by business associates of Mr. Townsend, who had been searching all night in a motor boat, following the finding of his hat and a note saying he intended to leap into the river because he "feared the madhouse."

Representative Townsend said he was satisfied his brother had not been robbed before he jumped into the river.

INDIVIDUAL CUPS IN YOUR OFFICE. The Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn, install dispensing fixtures in offices and furnish supplies of "Lily" Cups. This service is inexpensive.—Adv.

SWIMS FURTHER THAN CAPT. WEBB

But Durborow Has to Quit Half a Mile Off Sandy Hook After Coming from the Battery.

After accomplishing what no swimmer before him had ever done in local waters, but withal failing in his object of swimming between the Battery and Sandy Hook, Charles Durborow, the Philadelphia amateur long-distance swimming champion, yesterday declared, after his third attempt that he would never again try the Battery-Sandy Hook distance in either direction, as the tidal conditions are all against such a feat.

In yesterday's effort Durborow was in the water for 7 hours and 35 minutes after his start from the Immigration Pier at the Battery, during which time he swam 21¼ miles, being within one-half mile of his goal. Then the strong tide which he had been combatting permitted him to make no headway, and, on the contrary, was sweeping him back. He was thereupon taken from the water, apparently as fresh as when he went in nearly eight hours before.

The Philadelphian suffered no real ill effects from his long stay in the buffeting waters, although he was so blinded by the sun's rays and the spray that he found it impossible for about an hour to recognize any of his friends on the craft into which he was lifted. His body was apparently bleached by the exposure to the water, while the skin on his face, neck, and shoulders was a fiery red.

Durborow, who has now made three attempts to accomplish what Capt. Webb failed to do in 1887, when this great swimmer got within three miles of the Hook, said that if the tide had held off but ten minutes longer he is confident that he would have accomplished the grueling task he set for himself.

In 1911 Durborow got within a mile and a half of the Hook, as against Webb's being compelled to leave the water at Romer Shoal, three miles from the finish. At the time of the attempt of the first named, two years ago, Alexander Brown, a professional swimmer, was also unable to get any further on his journey when he accompanied Durborrow.

The Quaker champion asserted that the feat was in all likelihood impossible of accomplishment, in view of the fact that he had had the benefit of the Ambrose Ship Channel tide for a great part of the distance, with which help he was still unsuccessful. He stated that he is through with any further attempts in New York waters, but will take a trip to Boston this week in order to look over the possibilities of swimming from Charlestown Light to Boston Light.

It developed that the Government chart was about two and a half hours out of the way, as flood tide was slated for 3:10 A. M., and, although Durborow had waited until 4:21, it was not until an hour and ten minutes afterward that he became favored with flood water, he being at this time opposite the Governors Island extension and well in on the Brooklyn shore.

At Sixty-fifth Street, Bay Ridge, he got right into the swirl of the current and was swept along at a capital pace, doing twenty-eight strokes to the minute. This he later increased to thirty-two, subsequently hitting it up to forty-two to the minute to Quarantine. From Quarantine through the Narrows until he had reached Swinburne Island he continued his wonderful speed of forty-two to the minute.

When told at this stage that he had been in the water three hours and fifty-five minutes Durborow volunteered the information to his helpers that he would be compelled to increase his speed if he wanted to beat the tide. With this in view, he hit it up to a forty-four clip, and kept this up with but little variation for nine miles. When it is known that the champion amateurs in all their contests inside a half mile use a thirty-five to the minute stroke, the wonderful feature of the Philadelphian's work is at once noticeable.

From Swinburne Island he headed through the channel toward Romer Shoal, and thence in a direct line for Flynn's Knoll, the point where he was compelled to quit two years ago, being a mile and a half from the goal. He got nearly three-quarters of this mile and a half, and with the beach in front of him was attacked by the incoming tide, which had started to turn when he was passing Romer Shoal, with which he combatted for fifteen minutes before giving up the losing fight.

Durborow swam with an overhand English stroke and a strong back kick with the left leg, which he at times interspersed with a trudgeon. During his last ten minutes in the water in his futile efforts to get through he used a breast stroke, but was finally impressed with the impossibility of his task and taken from the sea.

During all his rigorous buffeting of the waters for almost one-third of a day Durborow did not receive nor did he ask for any nourishment. When he was taken from the water a sandwich was offered to him, but he refused it, contenting himself with a little sarsaparilla, asserting that he was in no need of anything despite his enervating task. His only lament was that the tide had not held off for just the fraction of an hour, which it would have taken him to complete his undertaking.

MRS. L'HUILLIER PERISHES.

Widow of Former Wall Street Banker Burned to Death.

Somebody threw a lighted cigar or cigarette out of a window into one of the rear courtyards of Riverview Court, Broadway and 149th Street, yesterday afternoon and set fire to an awning over the window of the first-floor apartment of Mrs. Marie L'Huillier, a widow, 73 years old—or, at least, that is the only way the police can account for the awning having caught fire. It was discovered at 1 o'clock.

Mrs. L'Huillier, alone in the apartment, came into the kitchen and found the fire. She tried to close the window, and the filmy lace waist she wore got too near the burning awning. Her waist blazed up, the fire caught her hair, and in a moment the rest of her clothing was on fire. Before she became unconscious, however, she closed the window.

Her cries were heard by Dr. H. S. Holland, who lives in the building, and her son, William D. L'Huillier, a broker with offices at 52 Broadway. The latter occupies an apartment adjoining his mother's.

The two men found Mrs. L'Huillier seribusly burned. With blankets they beat out the fire, but it was too late to do much. Dr. Holland and other physicians worked over her, but at 6 o'clock she died.

The blazing awning had been pulled down by John W. Campbell, Superintendent of the building, who put out the fire.

Mrs. L'Huillier was the widow of Gaston Dorfey L'Huillier, a banker at 10 Wall Street. He died about ten years ago.

Flavor all Summer drinks with ANGOSTURA BITTERS, a delicious appetizer and tonic.—Adv.

1,000 SUFFRAGETTES STORM DOWNING ST.

March with Banners from Trafalgar Square to Imprison Cabinet Ministers.

SYLVIA PANKHURST LEADS

Tells Crowd Her Mother Is Dying by Inches—Five Men Arrested for Assaulting Police.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 29.—Headed by Sylvia Pankhurst, 1,000 female and male suffragettes—many of the latter burly dockers—swooped down upon Downing Street to-night with the avowed intention of imprisoning Premier Asquith and Chancellor Lloyd-George, who have their official residences there. The net result was the arrest of five men on charges of disorderly conduct and assaulting the police.

The escapade grew out of a "free speech" demonstration in Trafalgar Square, which was attended by about 4,000 persons. This gathering was convened by the Free Speech Defense Committee in conjunction with the Men's Federation for Women's Suffrage and the East End Federation of the Women's Social and Political Union.

Sylvia Pankhurst, who spoke from the plinth of the Nelson Monument, said that the "Cat and Mouse" act was the last and worst outrage upon humanity; that her mother was dying slowly, and other suffrage prisoners were in the same plight. It would be better to be hanged than sentenced to die by inches. In the past week, she said, Mrs. Pankhurst's hair had gone nearly white. "In Downing Street," she continued, "there is but a handful of greedy cowards. They don't all go away for week-ends. We could imprison them in their houses even this afternoon if we went down there. What are you going to do?"

These words were answered by shouts of "Let us go!" and at the breaking-up of the demonstration Sylvia Pankhurst, accompanied by two men bearing banners and about 1,000 other men and women, marched down Whitehall to Downing Street.

About twenty policemen guarded the entrance to Downing Street, and some thirty others, who advanced by way of the Foreign Office Quadrangle, rushed to their support. As the two banners were borne to the front cries of "At them!" were raised, and a rush was made upon the line of constables. After a few minutes' struggle one banner was captured, and the attackers were thrown back. Miss Pankhurst was in the front row.

A little later the second banner was brought up, and about two dozen young fellows surrounded Miss Pankhurst and forced her up to the cordon of police. The cry "Get through!" was taken up and a determined attempt was made to force the line. This banner, too, was captured, and then the police made five arrests.

As they tried to get the prisoners across the road in the direction of the police station they were struck with sticks by some youths. The policemen did not draw their clubs, but struck right and left with their fists. Then several mounted policemen galloped up, and the crowd gave way.

So far as could be seen none of the men responsible for calling the meeting took part in the raid.

After their repulse Miss Pankhurst and her supporters marched back to Trafalgar Square.

LONDON, June 29.—Miss Laura Geraldine Lennox, a sub-editor of The Suffragette, who was released from prison on June 21, owing to ill-health brought about by a hunger strike, was rearrested to-day. Miss Lennox is undergoing a term of six months at hard labor, having been convicted of conspiracy to commit malicious damage to property.

SYLVIA PANKHURST'S RECORD.

First in Jail at 16—A Hunger Strike Martyr Early This Year.

Sylvia Pankhurst, the daugter of Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, has been a militant suffragette since she was a very young girl. She is only 22 years old now. She went to jail for the first time in October, 1906, when she was only 16 years old. This was for interfering with the police, and she remained in jail for two weeks.

Her second arrest was made during a riot, when she was one of two scouts who occupied a taxicab and reconnoitred the section of London that was intended for a suffragette battlefield. After the window smashing and police baiting were under way Miss Pankhurst would leave her taxicab and fight in the ranks. It was in an attack upon Mr. Asquith's house in Downing Street that her second arrest occurred. Miss Pankhurst drove her machine into a double row of policemen stretched across the street in a thick blue line. She bowled over several, but her taxi was finally brought to a stop and she was taken to jail.

On Feb. 18 of this year she was sentenced to two months imprisonment for her part in a window-smashing campaign. She was released on March 22, having won her freedom by a hunger strike. Miss Pankhurst wrote graphic descriptions to her mother of the suffering she underwent when she was forcibly fed in spite of her struggles, and she was hailed as a martyr of the suffragette movement.

Twice in the month of February, before her imprisonment, Miss Pankhurst was in the toils of the law. On Feb. 5 she was arrested for endeavoring to enter the House of Commons by force to see Chancellor Lloyd-George. She spent two days in prison for this, but was released when some unknown friend paid the fine which had been imposed as an alternative to imprisonment. On Feb. 14 she was found guilty of window smashing, and again her fine was paid by a friend. Miss Zelie Emerson, an American girl from Jackson, Mich., received the same sentence, when Miss Pankhurst was finally sent to jail for two months for her third offense in February.

Miss Pankhurst is the author of "The Suffragette" and "The History of the Woman's Militant Suffrage Movement, 1905-1910." She visited this country in the Spring of 1912. She then predicted that if the demands of the suffragettes were not heeded the torch would be applied this year to English castles and public buildings.

LAVA FLOWS FROM VESUVIUS

Great Alarm in Naples Over the Volcanic Eruption.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, June 29.—Great alarm prevails in Naples owing to the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the start of which coincided with the earthquake shocks in Southern Italy yesterday.

To-night streams of molten lava are flowing from the crater.

TURKEY IN CIVIL WAR?

Many Rumors of Arrival of Wounded at Tchataija Stir Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 29.—Persistent rumors of the arrival of wounded and indications of the lack of telegraphic communication show that matters at Tchataija are reaching a crisis akin to civil war. No details, however, are obtainable.

STOLE $100,000 IN JEWELS.

Two Belgian Railway Conductors Said to Have Taken Them in Trains.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

OSTEND, June 29.—Two railway ticket collectors have been arrested here, charged with extensive robberies of jewelry and other valuables in trains.

During a period of more than eighteen months they are alleged to have confessed to stealing altogether valuables worth $100,000. A Brussels jeweler has been arrested, charged with being their confederate.

$60,000 IN DIAMONDS GONE.

Antwerp Thieves Make a Big Haul In Vandam Cutting Factory.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ANTWERP, June 29.—Cut and uncut diamonds valued at $60,000 have been stolen, apparently by expert thieves, from the strong room in Vandam's diamond-cutting factory. The robbers forced the door of the factory, the door of the strong room, and then the safe. They were not disturbed, as no watch is kept at night.

Two-thirds of the contents of the safe were left untouched. The stolen diamonds were the personal property of Edward Vandam, a wealthy man, who also owns a factory in New York. When told of the robbery he remarked, phlegmatically: "So they have succeeded at last!"

Edward Vandam has an office for dealing in diamonds at 437 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HEAT KILLS 10 IN CHICAGO.

Death Total of 40 In Five Days—Hundreds Prostrated.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The fifth day of severe heat brought the death roll of this hot spell up to forty to-night. Ten deaths were reported by the police to-day, and there were hundreds of prostrations, taxing the capacity of public and private hospitals.

The maximum temperature was 90, and the mercury stood near that point all day. For more than 120 hours the thermometers have registered around that figure, and neither night nor day has there been more than a suspicion of lake breezes to temper the heat.

Thousands rushed to the lake for relief, and several drownings were reported here and at suburban points.

At Joliet, Ill., four persons died from the heat to-day and seven were reported near death.

HOT SPELL NEAR END.

Cooler Wave Moving Eastward from the Rocky Mountains.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In its weekly bulletin to-night the Weather Bureau predicts that the extreme heat will be broken in the Plains States on Monday or Tuesday, and that a cool wave then will move eastward. The forecast then says:

"East of the Mississippi River warm weather will prevail during the first half of the coming week, followed by moderate temperature after Wednesday or Thursday. Over the Rocky Mountain region and on the Pacific Slope temperatures will average below the normal.

"The rainfall during the week will be generally light and local. A disturbance that now covers the Plains States will advance slowly eastward, attended by local thundershowers, and cross the great central valleys about Tuesday and the Eastern States Thursday."

SUN CRUMBLING ICEBERGS.

No Longer Need for Revenue Cutter Patrol, the Seneca Reports.

HALIFAX, June 29.—All the icebergs in the ocean lane in which large bergs are generally found at this season of the year ar ecrumbling to pieces, owing to the sun's action, and there is no need for the American patrol, according to word brought by the United States revenue cutter Seneca, which stopped in here for mail on her way to Boston.

The Seneca and the Miami, another American cutter, were assigned to patrol duty along the iceberg path. The Miami also is expected to return soon to the United States.

PEER'S HEIR FOR HARVARD.

Earl Russell's Brother Joins Faculty as Professor of Philosophy.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—When Harvard reopens in the Fall, the university will have among its Faculty a member of the English nobility in the brother and heir presumptive to Earl Russell, the Hon. Bertrand Arthur William Russell, Trinity College, Cambridge University, who is coming to Harvard to teach philosophy.

Mrs. Russell was Miss Alys Smith, daughter of R. Pearsall Smith of Philadelphia.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Rochambeau, Havre, June 21. SS Suruga, Boston, June 28. SS Tyrkland, Saigus, June 24.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS—SS Minnetonka, (Atlantic Transport Line,) London to New York, was 300 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8:29 P. M.; due 5:30 P. M.

'TWAS NOT I, SAYS SENATOR FALL

Charges of Aid to Mexican Rebels "All Rot," So Far as He Is Concerned.

HE CHALLENGES HUERTA

If Mexican Officials Have Attacked Any Senator, Why Don't They Give It Out?

DOCUMENT IN STATE FILES

Such Is the Report in Capital—Capt. Hopkins Denies Senatorial Gifts to Junta.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, a member of the Senate committee to investigate the charges that Americans have been assisting in fomenting and financing the recent revolutions and counter-revolutions in Mexico, read with interest the dispatch from Mexico City in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning saying that Mexican officials charged certain members of the committee with being in league with the revolutionists, and asserted that one of them gave a $200,000 check to aid the revolutionary cause.

"As far as I am concerned," said Senator Fall to-night, "it is all rot. If the Mexican Government has any specific information on the subject, why does it not make it public?

"I don't know of any memorandum filed with the Government by the Mexican Government attacking any one else on the committee. If the Mexican Government has presented a memorandum and wants to make it public, why does it not give it to the press?

"I don't know what the Huerta Government is driving at, but I do know that all that stuff about a certified check and correspondence with the revolutionary leaders is absolutely false as far as I am concerned. It may be that the Mexicans have filed charges against men in Congress who have felt it their duty to speak frankly about the situation in Mexico, but I have never heard of them."

Fall Against Intervention.

When the committee investigating the alleged part played by American capital in the Mexican revolution returned from the frontier there were reports that Senator Fall favored intervention and was working to that end. Since then, however, he has come out strongly against intervention. In the Senate on Friday he merely begged for the repeal of the resolution authorizing the President to prevent the shipment of arms and munitions into the Mexican Republic. His plea was for letting the rebels fight out their own battles without interference, so that a conclusion of the protracted war might be reached.

As soon as Gen. Felix Diaz and Gen. Victoriano Huerta came out against Madero, Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., accepted their leadership, the killing of his father by a robber chieftain opposing Gen. Huerta in the south strengthening that alliance. But in the Senate on Friday Mr. Fall denounced Provisional President Huerta as a "traitorous and treacherous assassion," and urged the admittance of arms into Mexico for use in the rebell

in the City of Mexico on the day after Francisco Madero assumed the Presidency.

Capt. Hopkins testified that Gustavo Madero, who was killed in Mexico shortly after his brother, the President, met a violent death, had received $655,000 in Mexican money, or about half that amount in gold, for funds raised by him and advanced personally for the expenses of the Madero revolution.

Capt. Hopkins said that Gustavo Madero paid to him $50,000 in gold for expenses incurred and services given in behalf of the revolutionary junta. At that time, it was asserted that the efforts of the committee were directed chiefly to tryig to prove that this money had been supplied by big American interests to support the Madero revolutionary movement.

Questions asked by committeemen indicated a suspicion that the Waters-Pierce Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company had provided some of the money and that Capt. Hopkins was the agent of those organizations.

Friends of the Madero movement insisted that this attitude of the committee had been dictated by Senator Fall and Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, its Chairman.

Those friends insinuated that Senator Fall's interest in the subject was due largely to the fact that he had heavy investments in Mexico, but they did not make clear why it would be helpful to the financial investments of Senator Fall to show that Standard Oil and the Waters-Pierce Company had been behind the Madero uprising.

To Capt. Hopkins was shown to-night THE TIMES dispatch from Mexico City, and he was asked if he had any knowledge of the allegations that United States Senators had contributed to any revolutionary movement.

"I have personal correspondence with Francisco I. Madero for the period of the Orozco revolution, and he often asked me for information relative to the situation here," said the Captain. "From my knowledge of the facts, I am absolutely certain that a United States Senator never contributed any funds toward promoting the Orozco revolution, either directly or indirectly, and I think that a certain Senator's greatest interest lay in trying to get protection for American interests in Mexico, which he conscientiously thought were suffering as a result of lack of protection by the Mexican Government.

"The present attitude of the Senator apparently means, as far as it relates to the position of the United States, neutrality with respect to the Huerta Government and that of the Constitutionalists. Both can be described in the words of Senator Bacon as contending factions. Therefore, by recognizing them as such and repealing the joint resolution of March 14, 1912, which authorizes the President of the United States to prohibit the exportation of arms from the United States to any American country in which domestic violence exists, this Government would be treating both on terms of perfect equality, without relinquishing its right of claim reparations on behalf of its citizens of damage done to their property by either faction."

Delay in Searching Files.

Attorney General McReynolds, who had told THE TIMES correspondent last night that he never had heard of the existence of the alleged photographic copy of a check alleged to have been given by a Senator to a revolutionary agent as being in the files of his department, said to-day he had no further information.

A request that the Attorney General have a search made of the department files did not reach him in time to enable him to obtain the services of any one who was familiar with them, but he expressed willingness to have a search made thoroughly when the clerical force should report to-morrow.

"I shall be only too glad to do so," he said, and he expressed regret that there were facilities for making the search to-day.

It was reported that the alleged photographic copy of the check was in the State Department instead of the Department of Justice.

Although no reliable information on that subject could be obtained to-night, it was said the State Department had evidence that the Senator apparently referred to had been very active in pressing claims of citizens of his State against the Mexican Government for damage alleged to have been done to their property interests in Mexico.

The statement was made, however, that any Senator was well within his rights in presenting such claims, and that the Senator mentioned had done no more than others among his colleagues in endeavoring to obtain redress for injuries that had been suffered by their constituents having property interests in Mexican territory.

Carranza Spurns Deal With Diaz.

One of the statements in the Mexico dispatch to THE TIMES attracted much attention among Mexicans here. It was to the effect that the Senator against whom the Mexican Government asserts it has evidence of complicity in the present revolution was known to be corresponding with Gen. Felix Diaz and to be attempting to obtain the allegiance of Diaz to the cause of Col. Carranza, rebel Governor of Coahuila.

This report came to Washington from Mexico City several days ago. One of those who heard it was M. Perez Romero, confidential agent of the Constitutional Government, of which Carranza is the real leader. Mr. Romero telegraphed the report to Col. Carranza, and yesterday received this response by telegraph:

Piedras Negras, via Eagle Pass.

Referring to your cipher message of to-day, it is absolutely false that I would even consider entering into any such arrangements, and you are authorized to categorically deny reports of this nature without the necessity of consulting me.

V. CARRANZA, First Chief.

Tells of Dynamite Seizure.

One of the men here who are interested in Mexican affairs, said that he could throw light on the statement in the Mexico dispatch to THE TIMES that the United States Government had authorized the shipment of a cargo of dynamite from El Paso to mines in Mexico, and that two hours after the dynamite, five carloads in all, was delivered at the mines it was seized by rebels under Orozco, who had guaranteed its safe conduct and had provided a guard for it in transit.

It was stated in Mexico City, according to THE TIMES dispatch, that a United States Senator accompanied a representative of the mining company to the State Department and that this representative showed to officials there a letter in Orozco's handwriting guaranteeing protection for the dynamite which was at El Paso. The State Department authorized the shipment, says the dispatch, on the strength of the Orozco letter. According to the man mentioned who has good sources of information, the State Department authorized the shipment of the dynamite on the promise contained in Orozco's letter, but as far as this man knew the United States Senator had no part in the transaction.

The informant of THE TIMES confirmed the statement that Orozco had guaranteed safe conduct to the dynamite, but had permitted his men to seize it after its delivery at the mines.

Reports have been coming into Washington from many sources for weeks that the Huerta Government was on its last legs. The multiplicity of those reports, all to the same effect, have given rise to a belief in certain quarters that Huerta could not maintain his prestige long. It was asserted to-day that the recent agitation of efforts to have the United States permit arms and ammunition to be shipped into Mexico for the use of those opposing Huerta was due to a growing conviction that the United States Government was only prolonging deplorable conditions in Mexican territory by endeavoring to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality.

When the Madero Government came into power the United States permitted arms and ammunition for its use to be exported into Mexico. After the assassination of President Madero and the accession of the Huerta faction to control that privilege was not rescinded, although the United States consistently has declined to give recognition to the Huerta Administration. It is asserted by men here who are in sympathy with the present revolution in Mexico that this movement has obtained such size and importance that the United States Government should rescind the privilege given to the Huerta Administration, or if it should not be rescinded the revolutionary forces should have a like privilege. The State Department has this question under consideration, and a decision is expected shortly.

Say Carranza Would Succeed.

Men familiar with Mexican affairs said to-day that if Huerta were overthrown [illegible] he would [illegible] him a[illegible]

fesses to represent the Constitutionalist Government, which was overthrown by Huerta, whose recognition by the United States has been delayed for the reason that his position as President has not been sanctioned through a constitutional election. Carranza, it was said, had the sympathy of the people throughout the border States. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, so reported when he returned to Washington from his recent visit to the Mexican border.

The United States Senator accused in Mexico City of having contributed heavily to the Mexican revolutionary movement was said to be a member of the Senate committee that investigated conditions in Mexico last year. That committee was a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Its members were Senators William Alden Smith of Michigan, Chairman; F. J. McCumber of North Dakota, W. E. Borah of Idaho, B. F. Shively of Indiana, G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, and A. B. Fall of New Mexico. Senator Hitchcock was the only Democrat on the sub-committee. It was understood that after the sub-committee was appointed Senator Fall was added on account of his great interest in Mexican affairs.

CAREER OF SENATOR FALL.

Has Been Cattleman, Miner, Capitalist, and Politician.

Senator Albert B. Fall was born in Frankfort, Ky., in 1861. According to his biography in the Congressional Directory, he was largely self-taught, although he attended country schools. From 18 to 20 years of age he taught school and read law. He became a lawyer in 1889 and practiced until 1904, when he took up Mexican law as a specialty.

Senator Fall has worked on cattle ranches and as a miner, and has owned timber lands, railroads and mines in New Mexico and Mexico. His first political office was as a member of the New Mexico Legislature; he was then a member of the Constitutional Convention. He served as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico and twice as Attorney General of the Territory. He was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican on March 27, 1912. His term expired the following March and he was re-elected for the regular six-year term.

SMELTING COMPANY STAYS.

President Guggenheim Denies It Will Leave Mexico.

Speaking over the telephone yesterday from his Summer home in Elberon, Daniel Guggenheim, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, characterized as a "pure fabrication" the report that his company was preparing to withdraw from Mexico. In picturing the state of increasing alarm in that republic, the Mexico City correspondent of THE TIMES had said of Senator Augustus O. Bacon's inflammatory speech in Washington:

Many citizens of the United States living in Mexico City left the capital in consequence of the Senator's remarks on the floor of the Senate in Washington. It was reported that the American Smelting and Refining Company was making inventories of its properties, preparatory to depositing them with the American Consuls in various parts of the republic and withdrawing from Mexico.

"That is absolutely untrue," said Mr. Guggenheim. "There is nothing on which to base it, however remote. We are running, as we have been for a long time now, at about two-thirds the capacity of our properties, and we have been cut down to that percentage because of the interruption of the railroad facilities."

WILSON IGNORED DANIELS?

North Carolina Collectorship Appointment Produces Senatorial Fight

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 29.—The report is current throughout North Carolina that Secretary Daniels of the navy is displeased at the appointment by President Wilson of A. D. Watts as Port Collector for Western North Carolina, and that it means a three-cornered race for Overman's seat in the United States Senate. Mr. Watts will undoubtedly be the issue, and ex-Gov. Glenn and ex-Speaker Justice will be candidates.

Mr. Watts fought Wilson's nomination, and his opponents in North Carolina told the President of Watts's extreme conservatism. Senator Simmons offered the name of his former secretary for the Collectorship and Senator Overman championed Watts.

Many of Mr. Daniels's friends say that had the Navy Secretary fought Mr. Watts, President Wilson would have shelved him as Collector. Other papers produce the record that Mr. Daniels did fight, and say that "the appointment is a slap in the face for Secretary Daniels."

Thus far Mr. Daniels's paper, The News and Observer, has not referred editorially to the matter, and this is regarded as significant and as a failure to indorse an Administration appointee.

STATE CHARTER IDEA ABSURD, SAYS OWEN

Senator Feels Certain Reserve Plan Won't Drive Out National Banks.

FURTHER EXPLAINS BILL

Says There Is Every Reason Why Bankers Should Not Rule Reserve Board.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Robert L. Owen, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, and one of those who drafted the Administration Monetary Reform bill, gave out a statement to-night in which he explains the scope of the measure and analyzes its features. In the report is an argument as to the advantages to be gained by banks through the system which the bill proposes to establish. Senator Owen also cites the points that have been raised in opposition to the bill's provisions.

Senator Owen ridicules the idea that any national bank will give up its charter because of the provisions of the Federal reserve plan. He also says it would be no more reasonable for banks to be represented on the Federal Reserve Board than for the railroads to exercise a part of the governing power of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Some of the larger interests of the country," he said, "having set their hearts upon the passage of the Aldrich bill, and having expended large effort in educating the country in favor of the Aldrich plan, have been discontented in two very important particulars: First, the Aldrich bill gave control of the proposed system to the banks of the country; and, secondly, authorized the banks to issue the currency to the country under this system as bank currency.

"We have been unable to approve these principles of the Aldrich bill, believing that the Federal reserve banks, having been established purely for the purpose of stabilizing the commercial and financial operations of the people of the United States, should be governed exclusively by the people of the United States, and in establishing the Federal reserve board to exercise their governing function we do not think it proper to permit private persons to have representation upon such governing board.

"We think it no more reasonable to grant this demand to the bankers than it would be to authorize the railroads to have representation and exercise a part of the governing power of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which is charged with the duty of regulating the railroads. It would, perhaps, be but little different if the beef packers should demand representation in administering the Pure Food act and regulating their own conduct.

"It has been suggested that some of the largest national banks might go out of this system and become State banks, because of their displeasure at not having representation on the governing Federal reserve board, and because they were not satisfied to have their correspondent banks put a part of their reserves in the Federal system, and for the further reason that they were displeased at the United States issuing public currency, and in the bill not giving the right to the reserve banks to issue the currency of the country.

"We have taken infinite pains to ascertain the grounds of these objections, and feel justified in saying that there is no reason to apprehend that any national bank will go out of the system because of the provisions of this bill, but that they will generally rejoice at the opportunity afforded them of having a more stable condition in the financial and commercial world."

AVERT ONE COAL STRIKE.

Trouble Apparently Over In New River Field in West Virginia.

CHARLESTON, West Va., June 29.—The opinion prevails to-night that a general strike in the New River coal field, where from 15,000 to 25,000 miners are employed, has been averted as a result of conferences held by Gov. Hatfield, coal operators and miners' officials.

Official sanction, however, has been given by the United Mine Workers of America for a general strike on Paint Creek and Cabin Creek, where rioting and bloodshed occurred in 1912 and 1913.

AGREE ON STAMP TAX FOR COTTON FUTURES

Senate Committee Democrats Agree on Plan—Staple Dealers Call It Ruinous.

INCOME TAX DATE CHANGED

Brandywine Tax Stands—Operation of New Sugar Rates Deferred Till Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—An amendment to the pending Tariff bill adopted to-day by the Democratic members of the Senate Committee on Finance is designed to end dealings in cotton futures and is aimed particularly at the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges.

By the terms of the amendment, cotton futures will be taxed out of existence. It has been protested by representatives of the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges that should this amendment be adopted the exchanges would be wiped out.

What chance the amendment has of being retained in the bill by the Senate is problematical. If the Senate should sanction it, however, it would be sure to be enacted into law, as the House has passed bills of a similar character more than once. The present complexion of the Senate is said to make the adoption of the amendment exceedingly probable. Representatives of cotton exchanges say that cotton farmers will be ruined, markets restricted, prices lowered, and that no place where official quotations of cotton can be obtained will remain.

The amendment provides that sales or agreements to sell cotton for future delivery in conformity to the rules of cotton exchanges and other similar places shall be subjected to a tax of one-tenth of one cent per pound. There is a provision that if the cotton is actually delivered the tax will be refunded. All contracts must be in writing. The tax is to be paid by affixing stamps to every contract.

A provision was adopted by the committee which affords a slight concession to the sugar growers by deferring the operation of the new tariff rates on sugar until March 1, 1914. This action was taken in order to enable growers to dispose of the growing crop under existing economic conditions. The provisions of the House bill reducing the tax on raw sugar to 1 cent a pound and that after three years such sugar shall be admitted free of duty to the United States were retained. By the amendment adopted the Senate committee sugar will not be admitted free of duty until March 4, 1917.

In order to make sure that there would be no legal or constitutional loophole in connection with the income tax the committee adopted a provision that the tax should be effective from March 1, 1913, which is subsequent to the date of the proclamation of the income tax amendment to the Constitution.

The committee declined to reconsider its action in repealing in the Tariff bill the act of 1890, which released sweet wine manufacturers from payment of the full internal revenue duty on brandies used in fortifying wines.

Protests from California wine producers against the committee amendment to the liquor schedule, calculated to bring in $7,000,000 in annual revenue, did not move the committee, except to grant an amendment making the provision effective on Jan. 1, 1914, instead of immediately after the passage of the act. Under this provision the full revenue tax of $1.10 per gallon will be demanded on all brandies used in fortifying sweet wines.

In revising rates referred to it by the caucus the committee voted to put antimony ores on the free list, and reduced from the basket clause of the metal schedule which carried a duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem. Jute bags, used largely for wheat, were reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.; machine-made files from 25 to 20 per cent.; wood screws made of steel were made uniformly dutiable at 25 per cent., the Senate bill having divided them into classes ranging from 5 to 25 per cent.

The committee also made the following changes: Lemons, readopted rates in the Underwood bill, ranging from 18 cents a package to one-half of 1 cent a pound, according to size of package; extracts of meat, reduced from 15 cents to 10 cents a pound; fluids of meat, reduced from 7½ to 5 cents a pound; combed wool tops, rovings, &c., reduced from 15 per cent. to 5 per cent.; tops from Angora goat hair, from 15 to 5 per cent.; press cloth of camel's hair, from 15 per cent. to 10 per cent.

Late to-night the committee decided to grant a hearing early this week to Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury on the amendment rejected by the committee previously to give the Secretary the right to proclaim general important valuations for the purpose of steadying the revenue on an ad valorem basis. The rate would be fixed irrespective of the foreign market price.

WALKED ON BATHER'S FACE.

Big Man Didn't See Stein, Who Was Buried in Coney Island Sand.

A conservative estimate put the number of visitors at Coney Island yesterday at 275,000. More than 75,000 donned bathing suits and enjoyed a swim, and throughout the afternoon the sand from Manhattan Beach to Sea Gate was crowded. There were no serious accidents, but surgeons from the Coney Island Hospital were kept busy patching up cut feet. Forty cases of minor injuries were reported in addition to the case of Lewis Stein.

Stein, who lives at 28 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, went for a swim and then stretched out on the sand for a nap while companions piled sand upon him, covering him up—all except his face. Then they ran back into the surf. A few minutes later a heavy man strolled along. As he neared the spot where Stein was dozing his attention was attracted by a young woman who was running along the shore. He didn't see Stein and put a heavily shod foot on the upturned face. Stein awoke with a wild cry and the big man beat a retreat. Dr. Friedman of the Coney Island Hospital repaired the injured face. "It must have been some foot," he told the reporters.

Ten young men who went for a walk in Surf Avenue clad in their bathing suits were arrested and taken to the Coney Island Police Station. There they were locked up in cells while policemen went to the bathhouses to recover their clothes. Thirty lost children were taken to the station house. All were returned to their parents.

EXPRESS KILLS AN AUTOIST.

Persons in Other Cars Barely Escape Death at Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 29.—Frank Matthews, 27 years old, of this city, was killed in an automobile accident at the East Main Street crossing of the Ontario & Western Railroad at 8:45 o'clock to-night. Harry Wise, who was with him, suffered a thumb fracture and was severely cut and bruised.

The automobile was halted at the crossing by a southbound train. As soon as it passed, the machine was driven ahead, directly in front of the Chicago Express which left New York at 6:05. The locomotive threw the automobile twenty-five feet and wrecked it. Mr. Matthews and Mr. Wise were buried in the wreckage. They were taken to the hospital, but Mr. Matthews died on the way.

A car driven by Frederick Dusenberry started across the track ahead of the Matthews auto. The locomotive struck the rear wheels of the Dusenberry machine, smashing them. Mr. Dusenberry jumped and escaped injury. Two cars containing Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ogden and Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Preston of this city were following the Matthews machine. The drivers escaped being struck only by turning the cars and running alongside the train.

THINK AUTO KILLED HIM.

Police Suspect Motorists Dragged Body Into a Vacant Lot.

Special to The New York Times.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 29.—The body of John Dobbies, 35 years old, a clerk, of 350 Monroe Street in this town, was found at 6 o'clock this morning in a vacant lot thirty feet from his home. An examination showed that Dobbies had suffered a fracture of the skull and internal injuries. The police believe that when he was on his way home on Saturday night he was struck by an automobile, and that the occupants of the motor car seeing that he was mortally injured dragged him into the vacant lot and then sped away.

Patrolman McCarthy was on his way to a police telegraph box at Monroe and Main Avenue to make his hourly report to headquarters when he saw the body of Dobbies in the lot. At the time many persons were on their way to early mass at St. Nicholas Roman Catholic Church, and many aided the police in investigating the case. The body was identified by John Mulligan, a neighbor, and it was found that Mrs. Dobbies had waited up all night for her husband's return, wondering what had befallen him.

Dobbies, it was learned, had attended the theatre on Saturday night with David Farguth of 238 Chestnut Street. He accompanied Farguth after the theatre to his home, where he bade him good night. The last Farguth saw of Dobbies he was walking south in Main Avenue in the direction of his home.

GET WIRELESS WORD FROM DR. MAWSON

Explorer Describes Terrific Blizzard Lasting Many Days in Antarctic.

ALL OF THE PARTY SAFE

Wind Velocity as High as 200 Miles an Hour, but Wireless Station Intact.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 29.—The following message has been received by Mr. Espel, Secretary of the antarctic expedition, from Dr. Douglas Mawson at Adelaide Land, dated June 15 and dispatched by wireless:

"All the members of the party are in good health and spirits. The blizzard has been increasing in violence since my last message, but I think it now is culminating. As the weather is moderating, I am expecting better conditions.

"On several occasions recently the wind eached a velocity of more than 100 miles an hour for one or more hours. On May 17 and 18, the average for twenty-four hours was 94 miles an hour, reaching a maximum of 104 miles between 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. On May 17, the average for thirty-six hours was 92.5 miles an hour. On several days for many hours there were heavy gusts exceeding 200 miles an hour, also heavy snowfalls and constant drifts on the snow plateaus.

"Clearer weather is now commencing. The hut and the meteorological observatories are not damaged in any way. The wireless mast is intact, but Wireless Operator Jeffreys is continually tightening the stays, a very difficult operation in heavy weather."

PACIFICS' PLAN UP TO-DAY.

McReynolds Defers Publication of Details Till Court Hears Them.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The plan for dissolving the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific Railroad merger, which Attorney General McReynolds, with the approval of President Wilson, has agreed upon with officials of the railroads, will be presented to the Federal Court at St. Paul, Minn., to-morrow. The Attorney General gave out details of the plan to-night for the newspapers to-morrow morning, but later withdrew permission to publish it, with the request it be withheld from publication until after it actually had been presented to court.

It became known several days ago that the new plan for dissolving the merger contemplated the Union Pacific giving up its entire holdings in the Southern Pacific, $33,000,000 worth of the shares to be exchanged for the Pennsylvania Railroad's holdings in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the remainder to be disposed of to the public through a trust company. Details of the plan, however, were withheld by agreement between the Government officials and the railroads.

UNXLD BRAND
FIREWORKS
AT RETAIL
EVERYTHING From a Box of Firecrackers and Torpedos to the Inaugural Display fired by us at Washington, March 4th, 1913.
12 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK CITY

ECONOMY LEAGUE TO SING FOR VOTES

Starts Its Campaign Against High Taxes with a Mass Meeting To-night.

COMPLAINS OF THE BUDGET

Bankruptcy Threatens, It Says, Unless Something Is Done—Cites Property Sold for Back Taxes.

The City Economy League, which is arranging a taxpayers' fight for "an honest, efficient, and economical city Government," will fire its opening gun in the municipal campaign at a mass meeting to-night at Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. William H. Chesebrough, President of the league, will preside, and there will be a number of prominent speakers. All the local property owners' associations on the upper east side and the lower Bronx will have representatives present, and in some instances the organizations will attend in a body.

The league has put out a song entitled "Cut the Budget" to the tune of "John Brown's Body," which goes:

Our cause has gained the backing of a hundred thousand votes.
We are sick of being taken for a bunch of billy goats,
So we're getting down to business and we've taken off our coats
To force the tax bills down.

CHORUS.

Rally now to cut the budget,
Rally now to cut the budget,
Rally now to cut the budget,
And force the tax bills down.

They're building fancy Court Houses of bronze and marble rare;
They are planning civic centres that will make you stop and stare,
But we who pay the taxes can but loosen up and swear,
While the rates go climbing up.

The third assistant keeper of the lions in the park
Goes rolling down to Coney on a royal motor lark,
For the city buys the gasoline and when the night is dark
The bills go climbing up.

They've gone to far Ashokan to provide us water pure,
And every ill of nature to eradicate and cure,
But now they have to filter it to make assurance sure,
While the bills go climbing up.

Last season's coat is shining on the poor householder's back,
His treasure box is empty and his purse strings mighty slack,
And the popular dish for dinner will be very soon hardtack,
If the bills go climbing up.

A statement given out by the league yesterday says:

The debt of the city to-day is within $11,000,000 of the Constitutional limit, even allowing certain bonds as self-supporting, when, as a matter of fact, they are not, and will not be for many years to come. Since 1897 the city's funded debt has increased $600,000,000. In 1898 the budget was $77,000,000, although the expense of running the city before consolidation was only $67,000,000, and it was expected that as a result of consolidation at least $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 would be saved.

The budget to-day is $192,000,000, and even this tremendous amount is supplemented each year by the issue of from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 of corporate stock for special city purposes. On Dec. 31, 1912, the uncollected taxes and assessments and water rates of the city amounted to $48,210,239, and this in spite of the fact that there was then progressing advertised sales of liens for back taxes in every borough of the city.

It is an additional startling fact that there is to-day a sale advertised of nearly 6,000 tax liens in the Borough of Manhattan. It is an astounding thing to realize that owners of what ought to be the most valuable real estate in the world are willing to sacrifice their holdings rather than pay their taxes. In spite of all these facts, the commitments of the city, up to the present date, for local improvements to be paid for by assessment upon local properties are for $12,058,100, and each meeting of the Board of Estimate adds many hundred thousand dollars to this. These commitments for work and material contracted for must be paid out of a street improvement fund in which there is only a slight balance. The property owners and rent payers should attend this meeting, because, unless something is done at once, bankruptcy is staring the city in the face.

It is the intention of the City Economy League to organize election and Assembly districts throughout the city, and it believes that it can control at least 50,000 or 60,000 votes.

Sights School of Whales.

The Captain of the Norwegian steamer Mathilde, which arrived from Cardenas yesterday with a cargo of sugar to the American and Cuban Steamship Company, reported that off Barnegat on the afternoon of June 28 he sighted a school of whales. They kept company with the Mathilde for three hours.

Royal Estate Selters

is the original and genuine Selters—the oldest and most renowned

Natural Mineral Water

from the Royal Estate Mineral Springs at Niederselters. Bottled in its pure and natural condition under Prussian Government Supervision—not boiled, filtered, recharged—or manipulated in any way. **Effervescent with its own natural gas.**

THE IDEAL TABLE BEVERAGE
"A ROYAL MIX"

with wines or spirits. Gently stimulates the liver and promotes complete digestion.

HABICHT, BRAUN & CO.,
SOLE IMPORTERS
Hudson & Laight Sts., New York

HEAT PROSTRATES GETTYSBURG HOST

Continued from Page 1.

the battle almost may be said to have taken place in their front yard. Instead, the girl, like the famous Jennie Wade, composedly baked bread for Sickles's hungry men up to the time the fight began and then devoted herself to caring for the wounded. Jennie Wade was killed and a monument marks the place where the little heroine died, but Josephine Miller lived to a green old age.

This house is on the famous Emmittsburg Road, which figured constantly in the story of the three dreadful days. The encampment of to-day, stretching over the field, comes up against the road. After the battle the house was cut in two. Part of it was taken a little way up the road. Carr's Brigade leased both parts of the house for this celebration. One section belongs to Charles Haner, an employe of the Battlefield Association, the other to a maiden lady, Miss Fanny Boyd. It is 800 yards to the place in the famous wheat field where Sickles lost his leg.

Their First Confederate Guest.

A few hours before the arrival of Gen. Sickles there came the first of the Confederate guests of Carr's Brigade. This was Frank F. Wise of Selma, Ala., the color bearer of the Eighth Alabama in that fight. Standing on the steps of the house this afternoon, Wise pointed to a clump of trees about 500 yards away, and said:

"At that point we captured a Federal battery, but a Maryland regiment took it away from us again. I was captured and was in the hands of the Federals all night, but the next day I escaped and got back to our own lines. I fought through the war for the whole four years and never got a scratch."

The commander of Wise's regiment was Lieut. Col. Hilary A. Herbert, afterward Secretary of the Navy under President Cleveland.

When Carr's brigade conceived the idea of inviting representatives of the twelve Southern regiments which fought them so desperately they enlisted the services of Congressman Underwood. The House leader took up the matter with enthusiasm and enlisted the aid of Congressmen from Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida, who helped him in locating the survivors. Congressman Humphrey of Mississippi wrote to Carr's brigade promising his aid, and saying that when Barksdale was killed in front of the Rogers house this evening and looked reminiscently toward the wheat field. He is the Twitchell who was the friend of Mark Twain and whom Twain immortalized as "Harris" in his "Innocents Abroad." He is tall and straight, and his eyes are still keen and his eyebrows dark, though his hair is white.

"I was near by when Gen. Sickles was shot, close by the Trostle barn," he said, pointing to it. "After the fight had gone on for perhaps half an hour he was hit by a shot which struck him just below the knee. It came from so squarely in front of him that it didn't touch his horse, but it tore his leg all to flinders.

"An aid, Capt. McBlair, came dashing up, and when he saw me he reined in. His horse was so exhausted that the minute he was stopped he lay right down on the ground. The aid said to me, 'Gen. Sickles has been shot.' 'Where is he?' I asked. 'In the ambulance,' he said. I went into the ambulance, and there he lay, pretty nearly dead. But they took him over there to Rock Creek, where the corps hospital was, and there the leg was amputated by Surgeon Sims. I administered the chloroform.

"The General thought he was mortally wounded, and as he lay on the table he said: 'In a war like this one man's life is of small account.' We didn't know but that the Confederates would capture Gettysburg, so he was taken away that night and conveyed to Washington. He's nearly 93 now, and I believe he will live to be a hundred."

The soldier who lifted up the wounded General and carried him off the field is also here. His name is J. F. Chevillier. He went up to see the General as soon as he learned of his arrival, and there was another little reunion.

A Reception Fifty Years After.

Fifty years ago to-morrow Buford's cavalry came into Gettysburg and got a rousing reception from the people. Girls strewed flowers in their way. To-morrow Buford's cavalry will return the compliment. They will hold a big reception in the reunion tent, and all the surviving men, women, and children who participated in the reception of June 30, 1863, are invited; so are all cavalrymen of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia.

So admirable are the arrangements made by Quartermaster General Ayleshire and his representative here, Major James F. Normoyle, that, although they had made preparations for only 6,000 veterans to arrive to-day, they were not swamped by the arrival of 25,000. The veterans, in the happiest humor, waited in line to get their rations and carried them off to their tents as gleefully as a lot of schoolboys.

On the trains coming in they trisked "Marching Through Georgia" incessantly. On another a dozen veterns organized a glee club and sang "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," "The Captain With His Whiskers," and that noble old war ballad,

De massa run, ha! ha!
De darkies stay, ho! ho!
It must be kaw dat de Kingdom's comin'
An' de year of jubilee.

They also proved that the horrors of the modern popular song are no new thing by singing an ancient ballad about Gettysburg which began:

At Gettysburg, the first day of July, in sixty-three,
It was the rebel army that plainly we did see.

Strict accordance with conventionality makes it incumbent to say that they sang with cracked and quavering voices, but it isn't true. They sang as lustily as a lot of college boys.

Col. E. C. Carter of New York arrived with a story about a Confederate of his acquaintance. The Confederate was in hard luck, financially speaking, and the Colonel offered to stake him to a trip to Gettysburg.

"No, Sir," replied the Confederate. "I was there fifty years ago and got licked good and hard, and I ain't goin' to give you fellows a chance to rub it in."

String of Special Trains.

More than thirty special trains came into the village during the day, and thousands of veterans who tramped up from the Shenandoah on their last visit rode in the luxury of soft-backed day coaches from Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington. Instead of the roar of guns, the thunder of charging cavalry and the vocal tributes of the mule drivers that greeted them in the other days, they walked or rode through the quiet, calm Sunday of a country town.

From the station of the two railroads it is a good long mile to the camp of 5,000 or more tents, where the veterans are housed. Many of them made the trip by automobile or by carriage, or in the friendly shelter of a "Seeing Gettysburg" car, but thousands shouldered their suitcases and walked. The sun was scorching hot under a cloudless sky and many had to stop to rest before they found their tents. There was no complaining, however, and the veterans seemed ashamed to acknowledge that a little thing like heat could stop them.

"It's hot," said one old soldier to-night, "but it isn't as hot as it was fifty years ago."

The camp of brown army tents is under the direction of officers of the regular army. The streets of Gettysburg are under the grim scrutiny of the Pennsylvania constabulary, and for the care of the sick the army, the State, and the Red Cross have all made extensive [illegible]

and for the feeding of thousands of men have been made with the utmost care. The tents fall westward with the slope of the ground from the Emmittsburg Road to the point on Seminary Ridge where the immortal charge of Pickett started on the third day of the fight.

Exercises to be Brief.

The formal exercises will be held in a big tent near the Emmittsburg Road, but they will last only two hours each day, and the rest of the time the veterans will spend as they please. On the skirts of the camp and in the village there is the air of circus day. Clustering close to the limits of the camp are the gaudy posters of the "side showmen." To-morrow, when the ban of Sunday is lifted, the barker will try to induce the nickels from the pockets of the veterans.

In the village thousands of sightseers are quartered. Every barn is a garage. The villagers sit content on their front porches and watch the crowds go by. Every room that is available was taken days ago, and the veteran without credentials and the civilian who had not enough foresight to make arrangements are sleeping to-night in any bed they could find in the hustle of the day.

The news that President Wilson would make a speech here July 4 caused a stir to-day. J. M. Schoonmaker, Chairman of the Gettysburg Commission, telegraphed to the President that the commission would like him to get to Gettysburg at 11 o'clock July 4. The President will stay here about two hours.

1,200 FROM NEW YORK CITY.

Vanguard Starts and Rest Will Leave on Special Trains To-day.

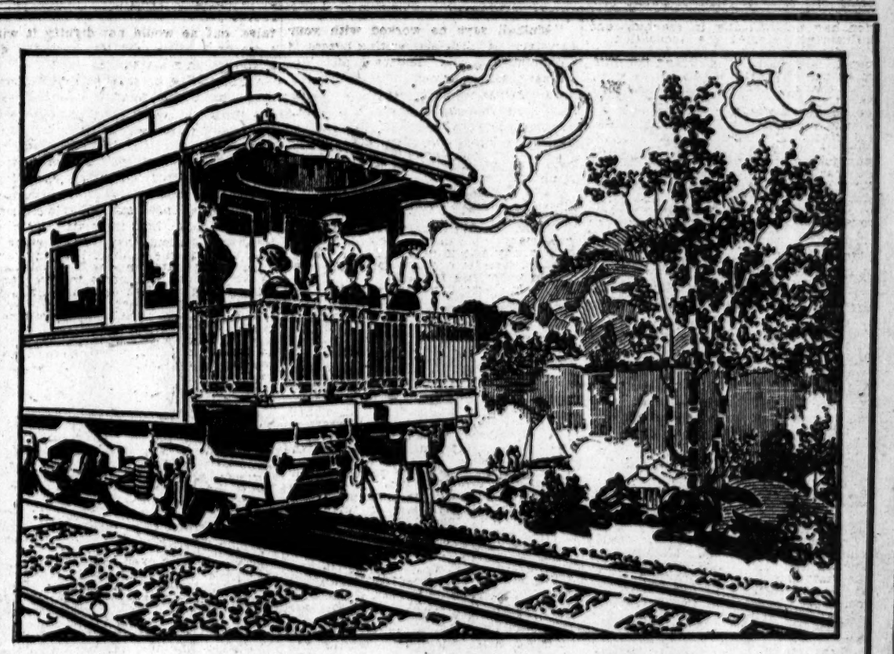
The 1,200 New York City veterans of the battle of Gettysburg who are going to the great reunion began leaving yesterday. In the vanguard were members of Phil Kearny Post, under command of Col. George H. Stevens, and Adam Goss Post, commanded by Col. Thomas H. Stritch. To-day the big delegation will go, traveling on special trains over the Pennsylvania.

Those who will leave to-day are members of these posts: Sumner, James C. Rice, Koltes, George G. Meade, William D. Kennedy, Reno, J. L. Riker, Sheridan-Ellsworth, Gen. Shields-Corcoran, Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, Cameron, John A. Rawlins, Oliver Tilden, George Washington, Dahlgren-Powell, Joe Hooker, John A. Dix, Vanderbilt, Lafayette, Col. Henry A. Weeks, Alexander Hamilton, John A. Andrew, Thaddeus Stevens, Winfield Scott Hancock, Gilsa, Edwin D. Morgan, Peter Cooper, Fred Hecker, Veteran, Noah L. Farnham, Farragut-Naval, Gen. James McQuade, William G. Mitchell, Horace B. Claflin, Lloyd Aspinwall, and James Monroe.

Col. George H. Stevens will be Grand Marshal and Col. J. B. Lord Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the New York delegation.

On arrival at Gettysburg the delegations from New York will be met by a company of Boy Scouts, who will lead them to the section of the great tented city reserved for them. Col. Thomas Ballsau went to Gettysburg several days ago to make final preparations for the reception of the New York veterans.

Special ceremonies have been arranged by the New York veterans for the



Now is the open season of the Observation Car. The delight of riding outside, close to nature and in touch with the superb scenery in the freshness of early summer is not only fascinating but wholesome. The beauty of hill and valley, forest and stream is richer and more gripping when seen at close range from the back of the train.

A widely traveled Western man said the other day that he considered the varied and changing scenery on the Pennsylvania Railroad the most attractive in the country. It was like a moving picture—always changing, always holding the eye.

This is the scenic season, and all the Limited trains are equipped for the highest enjoyment of it.

Don't you envy the group on the back platform? The Broadway Limited, the leader of great trains, leaving New York at 2.45 P. M.; the Pennsylvania Limited, at 11.04 A. M.; the Manhattan Limited, at 5.04 P. M.; the 24-Hour St. Louis, at 6.30 P. M., all have Observation Cars, with large observation rooms and wide platforms like the verandah decks of the ocean liners.

Only a few years ago observation ends were confined to private cars for inspection purposes. The management of the Pennsylvania Railroad believed other people would like to have an unobstructed view of track and scenery, so the observation room and the wide, hooded platform were introduced on limited trains for the benefit and pleasure of all passengers.

For tickets, delivered at home, office, or hotel without additional charge; for Pullman reservations and full information, telephone
New York "Madison Square 7900"
Brooklyn "Main 3310" "Prospect 3100"
OLIVER T. BOYD, Division Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue (Cor. 29th Street), New York City
For train arrivals and station information telephone "Chelsea 7400"

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

MULHALL CALLED TO TELL OF LOBBYING

Senate Committee Subpoenas Him, and Swagar Sherley Will Demand House Inquiry.

HIS ACCUSATIONS DENIED

"Lies," Says McDermott; "Tissue of Lies," Says Manufacturers' Counsel—Denounced by Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Following allegations in The New York World and Chicago Tribune by Col. Martin M. Mulhall of Baltimore, that for ten years he was the paid agent and lobbyist in Washington of the National Association of Manufacturers, and that many present and former Senators and Representatives were influenced in legislative matters by himself and his fellow-lobbyists, resolutions calling for a special investigation of the charges will be presented by one or more of the Congressmen in Col. Mulhall's list.

One of these is Representative Swager Sherley of Kentucky, against whom no breath of suspicion of improper conduct has ever been raised. He will rise to a question of personal privilege in the House on Wednesday, when the House next meets, and after making a denial of even knowing Col. Mulhall or having been influenced by anybody connected with the National Association of Manufacturers, will propose a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of the House to make a thorough inquiry into all the statements contained in Mulhall's narrative.

The Senate will also take cognizance of the Mulhall charges. Senator Overman, Chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee that is engaged in investigating President Wilson's statement that an active, insidious, and industrious lobby exists in Washington in connection with the tariff, said today that he had directed that a subpoena be served on Col. Mulhall. Thus both houses of Congress will go into the allegations that its members had been influenced by the lobby with which Col. Mulhall acknowledges he was connected and there is every prospect that the committees holding the inquiry will be engaged for the rest of the present session. Col. Mulhall has been summoned to appear before the Senate Committee on July 7.

A number of the men named in the exposé are now in Washington. Representative James T. McDermott of Illinois, who was accused by Col. Mulhall with having forged his name to a check, characterized many of Col. Mulhall's statements as "lies" and gave an explanation of the check incident at Chicago in which he figured with Col. Mulhall and Harold McCormick. Champ Clark of Missouri, Speaker of the House, and Representative Henry A. Cooper of Wisconsin, one of the Republicans who were insurgents against Speaker Cannon, said it was true as charged by Mulhall that the National Association of Manufacturers had used its influence in an effort to defeat them for re-election to Congress. Representative Richard Bartholdt of Missouri, whom Mulhall charged with being one of a long list of public men "whom the lobbyists of this association had no difficulty in reaching and influencing," denied the accusation.

James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, spent the afternoon in his office going over the publication and endeavoring to get into touch with the former President of the association, John Kirby, Jr., who is at the Hotel St. Francis, in San Francisco. Mr. Emery issued a statement in which he asserted that there was just enough truth in the Mulhall publicaton to carry its falsehoods. Mr. Emery charged that Mulhall's statement "is probably the final effort of this individual to wreak a well-paid revenge by a grossly false attack upon those who found him unworthy of trust."

When asked for a settlement to-night in response to Col. Mulhall's charge that Mr. Sherley was "among the men whom the lobbyists of this association had no difficulty in reaching," Mr. Sherley said:

"Anything I may have to say on this matter will be said by me from my place on the floor as a member of the House of Representatives."

It was impossible to-night to obtain any statement from Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, relative to the statement made by Mulhall that the National Association of Manufacturers attempted to "land" Gompers with a bribe and give him a foreign post "in addition." Mr. Gompers is and has for some time been ill at his home in Washington. It was said at his home that he could not be seen on account of his illness, and that, for the same reason, copies of the Mulhall article had been kept from him.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, when asked about Col. Mulhall's assertion that Champ Clark had been unsuccessfully opposed by every influence at the command of the National Association of Manufaeturers, both in 1908 and 1910, said:

"That statement of Mulhall's is correct. Since 1896 they have been trying to beat me in my Congressional district. They came devilish near doing so in 1908. In 1910, when I had another campaign for re-election, they began in September to try to beat me. I then came out in a speech, in which I charged that interests were at work with boodle in my district trying to defeat me. Republicans and Democrats were aroused over the situation, and I was returned by the biggest majority I ever received. I did not know at the time who was responsible for these influences, but I do not think they were very active in their opposition to me."

Tissue of Lies, Says Emery.

James A. Emery, counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers, said:

"The statement of the alleged Col. Mulhall in The World illustrates the most dangerous and malicious form of falsehood—that which fabricates a tissue of lies on a slight foundation of truth.

"It is true that the National Association of Merchants has for a number of years, in co-operation with many business organizations, opposed legislation proposed and persistently demanded by organized labor for the purpose of relieving labor combinations of civil and criminal liability for their acts in furtherance of trade disputes, to validate the boycott, and to cripple the power of the Federal and State courts.

"The opposition of this association to such measures has not been secret, but it has sought in every way to give publicity to these proposals. To this end such legislative proposals have been analyzed, information respecting them distributed through bulletins, and argument against them made before committees of Congress, from the public platform, and in the public press.

"Mulhall was employed in some instances in campaigns where such issues existed to enlist the legitimate support of business men in an effort to defend their own elementary rights and prevent the defeat of public men for the plain performance of duty.

"It is difficult, within the limits of necessary brevity, to even refer to the many remarkable fabrications constituting this tissue of vicious falehood. I therefore confine myself to those matters in which I have personal knowledge since my connection with the association's counsel in 1908. Many of the public men specifically mentioned as having been especially 'influenced' by officers or agents of this association I do not even know by sight, notably Congressman James T. McDermott of Chicago and Ralph Cole, who is alleged to have called at my office.

"The statement that any of the public men named in Mulhall's charges were ever in the employ of the association, directly or indirectly, while in or out of public life, is a sinister and diabolical lie. The statement that any room in the Capitol was ever placed by any one at the disposal of any of its officers or agents or that any page or other person in the service of Congress was in its employ, directly or indirectly, is no less maliciously unjust to the individuals named than to the National Association or its officers.

"Nor can I even assent to the reputation for entertainment so gratuitously given, despite the statement no doubt falsely attributed to Congressman Fairchild concerning 'political meetings and dinners held in Emery's home.' I am compelled to admit that no Congressman has ever been within my door.

"The newspaper which publishes this libel informs us that its author is actuated by patriotic motives. Other columns of the public press inform us that one Richard Barry has filed suit against the said Mulhall for a share of the $10,000 which he alleges was paid by the publisher of this story for the data supplied by this pure-minded patriot. A prompt investigation by an existing committee, which this association would warmly welcome, will bare the motives of this slander and the character of this venal assassin of public men. It might also expose the character of the labor lobby which makes our efforts necessary.

"Since the forced severance of his relationship with the National Association of Manufacturers over a year ago Mulhall has undertaken by repeated pleadings and threats to procure re-employment, and this is probably the final effort of this individual to wreak a well-paid revenge by a grossly false attack upon those who found him unworthy of trust."

The man now in Congress against whom the most serious charges are made by Col. Mulhall is Representative McDermott. He represents the stock yards district of Chicago, and has been regarded as a firm friend of organized labor.

According to Mulhall, McDermott was working in the interests of the National Association of Manufacturers against labor legislation, and accepted campaign contributions from the association and from men connected with big corporations. McDermott is accused also by Mulhall of having forged Mulhall's indorsement to a check made payable to the latter by Harold McCormick of the International Harvester Company.

McDermott Denies It All.

In answer to Mulhall's charge of forgery against him, Representative McDermott of Chicago made this statement:

"As far as my first meeting with Mulhall is concerned, he came into my office and told me he represented the National Association of Manufacturers.

"'I'm against you,' I told him. 'I'm on the other side.'

"Mulhall says he worked with your secretary, McMichaels, writing letters to capitalists in your district," Mr. McDermott was informed.

"McMichaels never was my secretary," he replied. "I got him a job running an elevator in the Capitol. If Mulhall worked with McMichaels in my behalf, I never knew of it. I never asked McMichaels to do anything for Mulhall."

"Did you allow Mulhall to use your frank in sending documents to manufacturers?"

"That is ridiculous," said the Congressman. "I never allowed Mulhall or anybody else to use my frank. Why, I won't even let my wife send a postage stamp under my frank."

Mrs. McDermott nodded assent to this statement.

Mr. McDermott denied that he ever had suggested to Mulhall that McMichaels use the pages of the House of Representatives to gather "inside information" on legislation and transmit it to the manufacturers' lobby. McMichaels had been a page on the floor of the House.

"I never told Mulhall any such thing," he said. "It isn't necessary to get information about legislation from pages. Anybody can get it from the House calendar."

But Mulhall says the pages at your suggestion brought him advance information of intended legislation and that in this way he learned two weeks in advance of the Hughes rider to the Sundry Civil bill providing for an eight-hour day on Government work. The rider was defeated."

"He got no advance information that I know of," replied McDermott. "I never gave any secret information to the manufacturers' lobby, and never caused anybody else to do so."

"What about the room in the Capitol Mulhall says you placed at his disposal?"

"I never had a room in the Capitol," replied McDermott. "Clyde Tavenner had a room in the Capitol in which he did his newspaper work. I helped Tavenner a good deal and used to go to that room. But I never told Mulhall he could use the room, and I never saw him there. His statement that I sent McMichaels to meet him there frequently is a lie."

"Mulhall says you were worried when he left the employ of the lobby because you no longer would receive sums of money he gave you from time to time."

"That's another lie," said McDermott. "Mulhall never gave me a cent of money. On the contrary, he 'touched' me frequently for loans, and he never paid them back."

Mulhall Aided in His Campaign.

"Did you ask him to help you in the campaign of 1912?"

"No; I did not," answered McDermott. "He offered to help me. He told me that he was not connected with the Manufacturers' Association any longer, so I thought there was no harm in his helping me if he wanted to do so as a personal favor. I was up against the stiffest kind of a campaign. The packers were against me, and I had no money, while McInerney had a barrel of it. I needed money badly to finance the campaign.

"Mulhall and I called at McCormick's office, and Mulhall told McCormick that he was trying to raise some money for my campaign.

"He said he would appreciate it if McCormick could find it possible to make a contribution to the fund. McCormick told Mulhall that the Harvester Company did not make campaign contributions. Then, turning to me, McCormick said:

"'But if it would help you any, Congressman, I would be glad to make a personal contribution to your campaign.'

"Mulhall's statement that he told McCormick about the valuable assistance I had given the Manufacturers' Association is a lie. McCormick simply said that he would have a check sent to Mulhall for my campaign. He did not say anything about all checks for campaign purposes having to come from the McCormick estate.

"After working with Fleming for two or three days trying to raise funds for me without success, Mulhall said he could do me no good, and left for the East, presumably Baltimore. Before leaving he told me that the check from McCormick would be sent to him at the Sherman House. He told me to call at the Sherman House for a letter addressed to him, to open it and cash the check. He expressly gave me authority to indorse his name on the check in cashing it.

"I called at the Sherman House, but there was no letter and no check. So I telephoned McCormick's office, saying that the check had not arrived and probably had been lost. They said they would make out a duplicate check and I called at the office and got it. It was a check for $250 payable to Mulhall. I indorsed the check with Mulhall's name in accordance with his authority."

"Did you also indorse your own name?" he was asked.

"I do not remember," replied McDermott.

"Where did you cash it?"

"I don't remember," said the Congressman. "I probably turned it over to Fleming, and he cashed it with a number of others. When the duplicate check was given to me the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, on which it was drawn, was instructed to cancel the original check. Mulhall had received the original check, they turned out, but had said nothing to me about it. I believe that he received it while at the Sherman House, that he pocketed it and immediately left town.

"Mulhall cashed the original check in Baltimore. When the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company was notified by Baltimore that the original had been cashed Mr. Eates of that bank telephoned me the information. I explained, and the bank called on Mulhall to pay up. But Mulhall refused.

"I could not have been compelled to pay the check, for the original had been canceled and the bank was responsible. But I had a feeling of a moral obligation to McCormick for his kindness, and I told Mr. Eates that I felt morally responsible. So I paid the bank the $250, not wanting McCormick to know of Mulhall's peculiar actions in the transaction."

Cooper Felt the Hostilities.

Henry A. Cooper of the First Wisconsin District, one of the Republican insurgents against Cannonism, and designated in Col. Mulhall's statement as having been blacklisted by the National Manufacturers' Association, was asked to-night for a statement covering the assertion that Mr. Cooper was "unsuccessfully opposed because of his radical opposition to Cannon." Mr. Cooper dictated this statement:

"I never to my knowledge have so much as seen Col. Mulhall nor had any connection with him direct or indirect, at any time, on any subject. His article is most interesting, and tells a great many things that I have sometimes thought to be true. It will, I believe, be productive of very great good. As to his reference to me, about which you asked, I knew long ago I incurred the hostility of men prominent in the National Manufacturers' Association. I had every reason to believe that they were doing the utmost to bring about my defeat for re-election to Congress, because in part of my support of much-needed legislation in the interests of men, women, and children who labor, and especially because of my active opposition to what has been called Cannonism. I was informed, that letters were sent from Wisconsin to Washington to search my record in Congress, and that a similar search was made of my record as a State Senator in the Wisconsin Legislature.

"I do not understand the statement as to my friendliness to the National Manufacturers' Association. I have never had any business or political relations whatever with that organization. My votes have always been in accordance with my own convictions of what under the circumstances was best, and not because of any influence of any person or association. Indeed, I am not aware that the National Manufacturers' Association has ever tried to influence my vote, except that at times their literature has been sent to me and now and then a letter. I think this answers all your questions."

Bartholdt Says It Is False.

Representative Richard Bartholdt, Republican, of Missouri, described in the Mulhall exposé as "among the men whom the lobbyists had no difficulty in reaching and influencing for business, political, or sympathetic reasons during recent years," said this statement was false, but he would not dignify it with a response. However, Mr. Bartholdt did authorize this statement:

"For twelve or fourteen years I was a member of the Committee on Labor of the House, in which the great battles of capital and labor were fought out. Representatives of the manufacturers, as well as representatives of labor organizations, appeared before the committee, but it never occurred to me to look upon these men as lobbyists. They were simply defending their interests, which as American citizens they have a right to do. I was in the habit of listening carefully to the statements of both sides and of forming my judgments in accordance with the lights I had and the best interest of my constituents. Sometimes I voted in favor of labor propositions—when they were fair. Sometimes I voted against them—when they appealed to me as being inequitable. I have always preserved the independence of my judgment in these matters, and no lobby had ever influenced my action in Washington."

Representative Webb of North Carolina said: "I am surprised that I should have been placed in any list of its friends by any one representing the National Manufacturers' Association, because my votes in the House will show that I have been in favor almost invariably of measures which it opposes. I cannot recall that I have ever voted against a labor bill. I do not know that I ever saw or spoke with Mulhall.

"My office is open to every one and I see those who come to talk with me about matters of legislation. I know Daniel Davenport, counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association and have spoken with him frequently concerning matters of general interest."

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, mentioned incidentally in the Mulhall article, declared emphatically to-night that he had had no dealings whatever with Mulhall and that he did not know that there was "such a person in existence."

DENY THAT THEY LOBBIED.

Watson of Indiana and Gary of Maryland Say Charges Are Untrue.

One of the men accused by Mulhall of participating in lobby activities is John Kirby, Jr., ex-President of the National Association of Manufacturers. He sent this dispatch to THE TIMES from San Francisco:

"Any New York newspaper that will publish or purchase any letters from the person mentioned is unworthy of the name. He is an ex-policeman of Cleveland who deserted his wife and five children."

One of Col. Mulhall's longest charges has to do with ex-Congressman James E. Watson of Indiana, whom he describes as one of the chief henchmen of the National Association of Manufacturers, and to whom he says he was introduced by note from James S. Sherman. Mulhall tells of working for Mr. Watson when the latter sought the nomination for Governor of Indiana, and of paying campaign expenses out of the funds of the National Association of Manufacturers. Mr. Watson telegraphed to THE TIMES last night from Rushville, Ind.:

"My term as member of Congress expired March 4, 1910. I remained in Washington some time during the special session called by President Taft to work for the National Association of Manufacturers in behalf of the incorporation of a provision for a tariff commission in the Payne-Aldrich bill.

"My relation with that association ceased at the close of that session and I have never been employed by it since and have never had any other connection whatever with that association. They did not finance my campaign for Governor, nor did they personally give me money. They may have contributed to the State Central Committee as individuals, but as to that I have no knowledge.

"Two months ago Col. Mulhall wrote me that he had been discharged by the national association and solicited my good offices to have him reinstated. I replied that I had no connection whatever with that body, but that I would write John Kirby, the then President.

"I did so, and received a reply that I cannot publish without that gentleman's consent. Mulhall was in Indiana at times during my race for Governor, but when he came he carried letters from James S. Sherman and Henry C. Loudenslager, the officers of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee. If he had letters from the officers of the Manufacturers' Association I never saw them, though I know that he frequently talked about his association with this organization.

"I have never been a member of that body and I know nothing whatever concerning his dealings with it, though I have been told why he was dismissed."

Ex-Representative J. J. Gardner, mentioned by Mulhall, telegraphed to THE TIMES from Atlantic City:

"Nothing in the story as to myself except political activities of which I had no knowledge, although some outside influence opposed me in 1909."

Ex-Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, charged by Mulhall with accepting campaign funds from the National Association of Manufacturers, sailed for Europe two weeks ago.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Branding as ridiculous Col. Mulhall's allegations that he was one of those whom lobbyists of the National Association of Manufacturers had no difficulty in reaching and influencing for business, political, or sympathetic reasons, James A. Gary, former President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of this city, and ex-Postmaster General declared emphatically to-night that Mulhall had never sought his influence on any matter.

"I can find no other word to describe the statement as you have told it to me," said Mr. Gary.

"It is absurdly ridiculous for the man to say that he had no trouble in reaching me or gaining my influence in the interest of the association he claims to represent. I cannot understand why he should use my name.

"I knew Col. Mulhall when I was active in politics, and have seen him a number of times, but I knew him as I would know John Smith or Bill Jones or any one else whom I might meet in a casual way.

"Col. Mulhall never sought my influence in any matter, and I cannot see why he should use my name as being easily reached by the lobbyists of the association that he claims to have represented."

"Did you know Mulhall as a lobbyist?" Mr. Gary was asked.

"No, I merely knew him as a man interested in politics," he replied, "and I don't know that I ever knew what his interests were."

"Did he ever approach you on any business or political proposition?"

"Never," Mr. Gary answered with emphasis.

"I do not know in what way he could have even desired to have my influence."

Ex-Congressman Charles R. Schirm, denied emphatically that he had ever known Mulhall as a lobbyist. He said, "I was elected to Congress in 1900 and was a candidate for re-election in 1902 at which time I was defeated and since then I have not been a candidate. Mulhall mentioned my name in connection with the campaign of 1904 at which time I was not a candidate.

"In fairness to Mulhall, I might state that he helped me among the iron molders of Baltimore City in the campaign of 1902. I was an iron molder by trade, and I understood Mulhall, at the request of the Molders' Association, was sent by the National Republican Committee to organize the iron molders of Baltimore.

"That is the only capacity in which I ever knew Mulhall."

Cardinal Gibbons was out of town today, resting at Woodstock College. The statement that the National Manufacturers' Association have never had any business or political relations whatever with that organization. My votes have always been in accordance with my own convictions of what under the circumstances was best, and not because of any influence of any person or association. Indeed, I am not aware that the National Manufacturers' Association has ever tried to influence my vote, except that at times their literature has been sent to me and now and then a letter. I think this answers all your questions."

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ALLEGED TRAP FOR GOMPERS.

But It Appears That Labor Leader Knew It and Tried to Turn It.

Col. Mulhall's story of an attempt to bribe Samuel Gompers into betraying the interests of union labor, which Mulhall is expected to repeat before the Lobby Investigating Committee in Washington, was told in THE TIMES of Nov. 22, 1907, in an interview with Broughton Brandenburg, a magazine writer, now a convict in Sing Sing.

"I started out to write a series of stories about great American men of to-day," Brandenburg said. "I thought that Mr. Gompers was a great man. He soon found out that I was gathering evidence about him. I was not an agent of the National Association of Manufacturers nor an employe of their organ. I had no authority to make any direct offers to Mr. Gompers, but I knew that if he would give up this documentary evidence (alleged 'confessions' as to his relations with labor, made when he was ill) it would be valuable matter, not alone to my story, but also to the N. A. M., which was fighting him."

Brandenburg told of a tentative agreement made with Mr. Gompers at the Victoria Hotel in this city, and which was to be submitted to President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers.

"I knew that Mr. Gompers was a good speaker, and that he was anti-Socialist," Brandenburg's interview ran. "I was agreed that he would be put at the head of a lecture bureau and make anti-Socialist speeches. If at any time his income from the door receipts fell below $5,000 a year, the manufacturers association would make up the difference.

"That was talked over by us on Oct. 26. We were to make a more definite agreement the next day, and possibly put the whole business in writing. The next morning I found Mr. Gompers unable to talk business. He was better later in the day and sent for me to come to his room. My private detectives, who were keeping him and his associates under close watch, tipped me off that he was not alone. I went to his room. He said he was by himself. I went outside on some pretext and listened at an adjoining room in which I heard his henchmen. That was all to trap me."

Brandenburg told of breaking off negotiations after charging Mr. Gompers with attempting to set a trap. In reply to Brandenburg's story, Mr. Gompers said:

"All the circumstances, link by link, show that Brandenburg came to me as a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers, even disregarding the statement that he himself told me directly that he represented this association, whose purpose was to attack and destroy and bribe the men of labor in order to strike at the organizations themselves."

Mr. Gompers later told of having been followed by detectives who described themselves as being in the employ of the manufacturers. John Mitchell, Vice President of the federation, said yesterday:

"For many years I have known that there have been repeated conspiracies against organized labor, but I have never heard of any attempt to bribe the prominent officials of the national organizations. The direct result of the campaign of the National Association of Manufacturers against the labor unions has been to cause them to take political action, not in a partisan way, but in the effort to elect men to office who are authorized to represent organized labor in public petitions, and such men as are known to be favorable to the interests of labor."

Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary of the Central Federated Union, said:

"The unions are built on such a solid foundation that we are not afraid of any conspiracy to put them in a false light. We can defy all the efforts of such as would endeavor to corrupt the officers of the unions."

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the Federation of Labor, says that Broughton Brandenburg is the "Mr. X." (a press agent and magazine writer who laid the plot to trap Gompers) of the Mulhall statement. Morrison says that Gompers told of the plot to bribe him in his report to the Norfolk convention of the Federation in November, 1907.

When Mr. Morrison was asked whether he was able from the Mulhall description of the plot to identify the "Mr. X." a publicity agent of the N. A. M., entrusted with the task of attempting to bribe Samuel Gompers, for which $40,000 was appropriated by the N. A. M., and the "Mr. Y." whom Mulhall describes as a "former newspaper reporter and publicity agent employed by the N. A. M. to trail Gompers through the South and attempt to bribe him," Mr. Morrison replied:

"In his report to the American Federation of Labor at Norfolk in November, 1907, telling of the plot, Mr. Gompers brought in the name of Broughton Brandenburg."

BENNET EXPLAINS MULHALL LUNCHEON

A Good One, Says the Ex-Congressman, but Didn't Know It Was Intended for Him.

GIVEN IN LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Danbury Clergyman Never Knew Either, He Says, Manufacturers Were Paying for Him.

It came as no surprise to the officials of the National Association of Manufacturers, which employs a big staff in its offices on the ninth floor of 30 Church Street, that Col. Martin M. Mulhall would figure in some way in the lobby investigation in progress in Washington. Richard Barry, a magazine writer, filed papers in the Supreme Court in this city Wednesday asking for an attachment upon Col. Mulhall's property in Baltimore. Barry asserted in his petition that Mulhall owes him $5,000 in accordance with an alleged agreement to market certain political letters, and divide the profits. According to the complaint, The New York World originally purchased the letters for $10,000. That newspaper published Mulhall's story yesterday.

A. B. See of the National Association of Manufacturers said last night at his home in White Plains that he knew nothing about the letters. Few, if any, of the incidents described in Mulhall's story took place during the time Mr. See was in office in the organization.

"I received a letter from Martin M. Mulhall, whom Barry is suing," Mr. See said. "When I saw it was from Mulhall, however, I threw it into the waste basket without reading it, and wrote to Mulhall describing how I treated communications from him. In the year that I have been active in the association, the Mulhall letter is positively the only relation I have had with the matter.

"I don't know whether any letters have been taken from the files at any time. I don't know whether any letters of the association have ever been published. If so, it was before my incumbency in office. I am not saying that I know nothing about this matter in order to avoid answering questions. The simple matter of fact is that I do not know anything about it."

Mulhall's narrative will appear the names of a score or more of public men who he charges with influencing legislation. Among the names is that of ex-Congressman William S. Bennet, who is charged with exerting his influence in Washington for the manufacturers. Mulhall alleges that in return for such services a dinner was arranged at the Machinery Club, 30 Church Street, in October, 1909, and among others who attended were Otto T. Bannard, Mr. Prendergast, and John Purroy Mitchel.

Mr. Bennet yesterday denied that either Mulhall or the manufacturers had ever tried to influence his vote while he was in Washington or that the association had ever contributed to his campaign expenses. He said:

Bennet Explains About the Lunch.

"My attention has been called to Col. Mulhall's statement in to-day's World. Everyone in Washington knew Col. Mulhall. He and Mr. Gompers commanded, respectively, the embattled camps of the manufacturers and union laborers. If a Congressman voted on the labor union side on so-called labor measures, the manufacturers went into his district and tried to defeat him. If he voted the manufacturers' way, the unions went after him. Either way he voted, life was made unhappy for the Congressman.

"Col. Mulhall neither influenced nor attempted to influence my vote on any measure during the six years that I was in Congress. Neither did the N. A. M., except through circulars such as come on both sides of such questions to all Congressmen.

"Col. Mulhall's story about the luncheon at the Machinery Club during the Fusion campaign of 1909, which I managed, is quite true, so far as it goes. The N. A. M. invited us, and we all went, Mr. Bannard, Mr. Prendergast, Mr. Mitchel, and myself. It was a good luncheon, and as a luncheon we enjoyed it.

"Col. Mulhall omits to state, however, that we went at his invitation and upon his statement that the business men comprising the association were deeply interested in the cause of good government and wanted to be of substantial assistance. Some officers of the association were there, but I cannot remember their names. This is the first intimation I have ever had that the luncheon was given as a favor to me. Col. Mulhall did suggest a plan to us by which, he said, we could raise $50,000 for the campaign. I looked into the plan, but its details did not commend themselves to me. Since then I do not remember having met the Colonel. The N. A. M. never contributed to any of my campaign expenses or assisted me in any other way.

Mr. Bennet said he did not remember the details of the plan proposed by Col. Mulhall whereby $100,000 could be raised for the 1909 campaign.

The Rev. Dr. H. C. Meserve, pastor of the First Congregational Church, Danbury, Conn., is charged by Col. Mulhall with working in the interest of the manufacturers during the Danbury hatters' strike. Dr. Meserve served as an arbitrator with Father Kennedy and Father Shanley, priests belonging to the same diocese in Danbury.

Mulhall told of entertaining Dr. Meserve and Mrs. Meserve at the Hotel Belmont in this city at the expense of the National Manufacturers' Association, and of discussing a trip to Europe for the clergyman in recognition of his services. The arrangements for this trip, according to Col. Mulhall, were turned over to Judge A. P. Nevins of counsel for the association.

The Rev. Dr. Meserve's Answer.

Dr. Meserve dictated this statement to THE TIMES over the telephone from Danbury last night:

"I met Col. Mulhall during the strike in Danbury in 1909, as did Father Kennedy and Father Shanley. I am an open-shop man and always have been. The local hat manufacturers declined to receive aid from the National Association of Manufacturers. Col. Mulhall knew this, and so did I. Col. Mulhall invited Mrs. Meserve and myself to meet Mrs. Mulhall in New York and be his guests. We accepted. We went openly and without any concealment whatever. No improper suggestion of any sort was made by him to me or by me to him. I had no idea that the Manufacturers' Association was paying for me. I met several officers of the association in Col. Mulhall's presence. Judge Nevins I have met several times, as we belong to the same patriotic association. Our talk was casual and explanatory. No money, trip to Europe, or anything of any kind was suggested or offered to me then or at any time.

"So far as I know the Manufacturers' Association was not at the time of my visit interested in the Danbury strike.

"I have been to Europe eight times in the past ten years, and I can account for every dollar I have spent in this connection. Not one cent has ever come from any improper source. On the contrary, I have expended time unlimited and money to a considerable amount to make the industrial situation here happier and this community more prosperous and contented. I have been called in consultation by both manufacturers and men several times since 1900, and have given of my best in their services. Within two weeks I have adjusted a difference affecting more than 1,200 men here."

WASHINGTON KNOWS MULHALL

Popped Up Once as Van Cleave's Champion—His Divorce Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The National Association of Manufacturers, of which the late J. W. Van Cleave of St. Louis was President for several years, has waged a bitter fight against organized labor, particularly against the American Federation of Labor, as has also the Anti-Boycott Association, which is operated along similar lines.

Col. Mulhall, as agent of the National Association of Manufacturers, was frequently seen at the Capitol. President Van Cleave was President of the Bucks Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, which alleged that great damage had been done to its business and would continue to be done unless the American Federation of Labor was restrained from continuing the name of the Bucks Stove and Range Company on the "we don't patronize list" published in The American Federationist, the official journal of the American Federation of Labor.

This stove company obtained a hearing before Judge Gould in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and while this well-known case was on there were publications in The American Federationist which led to the long drawn out contempt proceedings against Samuel Gompers, Frank Morrison, and John Mitchell as ranking officers of the federation.

On Deck at Tariff Hearings.

During the tariff hearings before the Payne Committee, which preceded the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich bill in 1909, Col. Mulhall, then in Washington attending the tariff hearings, figured in a rather sensational episode at the Capitol. That was on Dec. 5, 1908, when H. E. Miles of Racine, Wis., was testifying before the Payne Committee. After he had been cross-examined for nearly two hours, Mr. Miles was asked whether Mulhall, J. W. Van Cleave and certain others had not been trying to cut down wages. Mr. Miles said he never had any difficulty with union labor in his life. Whereupon Champ Clark, now Speaker of the House, charged that J. W. Van Cleave had been "hammering the labor unions ever since I have heard anything of him, and so has Parry," referring to D. H. Parry of Indianapolis.

At this juncture a fiery person, sitting in the back of the room, jumped up and asked to be allowed to answer Champ Clark. Mr. Clark demanded his name. "Martin M. Mulhall," he answered, and immediately exclaimed:

"Mr. Van Cleave has nothing but union labor employed and the only difficulty in his shop was that the brass finishers were getting too much wages and some of the labor agitators, because Mr. Van Cleave was a good Republican and is President of the National Association of Manufacturers, particularly Samuel Gompers, did not agree with Mr. Cleave politically, and for that reason he is saying everything he can against Mr. Van Cleave and his friends."

Didn't Make Good His Charges.

In the Spring of 1910 Col. Mulhall again attracted attention in Washington by coming here from Baltimore at the head of a delegation which included ex-Senator David E. Dick of Maryland and Charles Torry of Baltimore, representing, they said, "the Business Men's Association of Baltimore," with charges against the Collector of the Port, William F. Stone of Baltimore.

The petition which Col. Mulhall at that time filed with President Taft also alleged that Col. Stone was connected with a poker game and that the Union League Club, which supported Col. Stone, was one of the greatest gambling places in Baltimore.

President Taft went into the charges very thoroughly, holding up Col. Stone's nomination pending the investigation. Later he returned the nomination to the Senate, and Col. Stone was confirmed.

The Colonel came here from Cleveland, Ohio, about nine years ago. In July of 1911 Mrs. Elizabeth Mulhall of Cleveland filed suit against the Colonel for absolute divorce and alimony. She alleged that her husband deserted his family eleven years previous, and that eight years ago he went to Baltimore with a woman who was represented as his wife. This woman, the wife's bill alleged, was brought to Baltimore by the Colonel from Media, Penn.

In his answer to his wife's suit Col. Mulhall charged that she abandoned him, and that he did not consider himself bound to support her, and that as the children were of age, he did not consider they had any legal claim upon him. He did not reply specifically to his wife's charge about the other woman whom he represented to be Mrs. Mulhall except to deny or ask for strict proof of the allegations.

Col. Mulhall on the witness stand said he was on the police force in Cleveland prior to his marriage. He is sang in St. Patrick's Church choir. He and another singer in the choir were rivals for the girl who afterward became Mrs. Mulhall. After the banns had been published, the Colonel said, he thought she loved the other man better than she did him, but he did not refuse to back out. So the wedding took place.

The Colonel said that Lulu K. Mulhall, the woman mentioned in the case, who witnesses had testified was known as his wife, was not his wife, but a female detective who helped him in his detective work. He admitted that the name of Lulu Mulhall had been signed to certain mortgages as his wife. This woman, he said, was then in an asylum. On March 25 last the court granted Mrs. Elizabeth Mulhall absolute divorce and also $3,500 alimony.

LOST HIS WIFE'S RINGS.

Disappeared While Mrs. Grosvenor Was Being Operated Upon.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham B. Grosvenor of Houston, Texas, arrived in New York on Saturday for the purpose of having an operation performed here on Mrs. Grosvenor. They registered at the Plaza and then went to Flower Hospital with Dr. William Tod Helmuth, who was to perform the operation. In the hospital Mrs. Grosvenor gave her husband a twin diamond engagement ring and gold wedding ring. Mr. Grosvenor attached them to his watch fob and then, when his wife was taken into the operating room, went outside and paced anxiously up and down the street in front of the hospital while the operation was in progress.

After an hour he drew out his watch, and found the rings were missing. He searched the streets and finally reported the loss to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, where a general alarm was sent out. He said later that the operation on his wife had proved successful.

Boy Dies, Victim of Athletics.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 29.—John J. Martin, 16 years old, a schoolboy, whose exertion in swimming races, combined with basket ball playing, resulted in an affection of the heart, died late last night in his home. He had been ill for two months, having had a breakdown shortly after the close of a season of basket ball on the high school five, of which he had been elected Captain for next season.

CONNOLLY'S FRIENDS PROMISE SURPRISE

Say They Will Spring It When "John Doe" Proceedings Get to Grand Jury To-day.

BLAME ALL ON POLITICS

Activities of District Attorney Smith Classed by Them Along With Alienation of Affection Suit.

When District Attorney Mathew J. Smith renews this morning the "John Doe" proceedings before the Queens County Grand Jury, which is said to have for its purpose an investigation relating to Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of that borough, who is being sued by his brother-in-law, Aloysius G. Halleran, for $50,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife, Sarah G. Halleran, who in turn has begun an action for absolute divorce against her husband, the Connolly forces promise that something exciting and surprising will happen.

When a private investigation instituted by District Attorney Smith was brought to a halt Friday of last week by County Judge Humphrey, who ruled that it was illegal to use a Grand Jury subpoena to conduct a private investigation, District Attorney Smith announced that the four witnesses who had been subpoenaed in the "John Doe" proceedings had been resubpoenaed again for to-day, when the inquiry would be resumed before the Grand Jury.

President Connolly and his friends say that the suit against him by his brother-in-law, Halleran, is a political intrigue concocted by Joe Cassidy and his followers. They point to the activity of District Attorney Smith, who was the only candidate elected on the Cassidy ticket two years ago, and also to the activity shown in the Cassidy headquarters.

Attorney Charles Pope Caldwell, who protested to Gov. Sulzer in Albany on Saturday against the alleged illegal action of District Attorney Smith in using Grand Jury subpoenaes to summon and examine witnesses in private and in the presence of Robert Price Bell, attorney for Halleran in his civil suit, and while the Grand Jury was not in session, was busy yesterday. He said he was not at liberty to disclose the plans of his client, but it was strongly intimated that something of a surprising nature was likely to happen at the Court House this morning when District Attorney Smith resumes the interrupted "John Doe" proceedings of last Friday. It is rumored that Gov. Sulzer was pet

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DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PARIS HAS DOOMED SPLIT SKIRT MODE

Fiat Went Forth in the Paddock at Yesterday's Grand Prix.

FURS NEW SUMMER FASHION

Not Only for Dress Trimmings, but in the Form of Heavy Stoles —Bizarre Stockings.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 29.—The Grand Prix de Paris, which from the point of view of fashion has lately lost most of its prestige, since the Prix des Drags, two days before, usurped its place as the most elegant meeting of the year, is this season regarded as a red letter day, for it marked the doom of the slit skirt and reversed the accepted views of how to dress for the Summer by launching the mode of wearing furs, not only as a trimming along the edges of frocks, but in the form of real heavy stoles and fur trimming on heavy Winter felt hats. The few red fox collarettes seen at the Drags on Friday were multiplied to-day to such an extent that it seems likely, if the fashion increases in the same ratio, that women will wear fur-lined coats at the Grande Semaine at Deauville in August.

Slashed skirts were indeed plentiful to-day, but none of the best-dressed women wore them. They were merely a reminiscence of a fashion that has been, and as such are likely to be seen during the Summer. Elegant women now affect Old World tints and designs, with rich lace, ethereal tulle, and soft chiffon. The mania for freaks has disappeared, as well as the gaudy colors which were features of the early fashionable gatherings of the season.

Heavy gold and silver embroidery seems to be the principal ornament, especially for sashes, which are now worn very high, generally of soft charmeuse or Liberty satin.

One of the most charming gowns seen was made of white mousséline de soie with heavy silver braiding. The waist was tight-fitting, with a deep V-shaped opening, terminated by a large gold-brown rose. The skirt of three deep flounces was much like the 1830 fashion. A large silver-embroidered panel ran from waist to hem in front. Gold-brown slippers with pearl buckles, and a hat shaded by huge plumes studded with real pearls completed this costume, which was worn by the Russian soprano, Lydia Lipkowska, whose magnificent strings of pearls excited the curiosity of all around.

Among the bizarre features were stockings with snakes embroidered head downward and encircling the leg, which were much in evidence under the transparent skirt. This fashion, seen for the first time, met sharp criticism. Some women, indeed, had apparently exerted their imagination in the matter of stockings and footgear. Some were seen wearing a green butterfly high up on the ankle, while others had embroidered birds of paradise and mottoes. Heels entirely covered with pearls were another novelty, which, however, it is safe to say, is not likely to be taken seriously.

What was said on Friday of the Prix des Drags stands good to-day. The general lines of Summer fashions are very conservative, apart from the flimsiness of materials, which, although it makes most gowns apparently daring, at the same time gives them additional charm, while the wearing of red fox over décolleté is decidedly becoming.

The attendance to-day was huge, as might have been expected. The biggest racing prize in the world, worth $64,000, attracted race-goers from all countries. American interest was enhanced by the five American-owned horses entered. August Belmont, F. J. Gould, H. B. Duryea, and William K. Vanderbilt were represented in the big race. The favorite, Bruleur, belonging to E. De Saint Aléry w after a good struggle.

Four thousand private automobiles and some 5,000 taxicabs made a queue stretching almost as far as the gates of the Bois de Boulogne. Inside the paddock it was next to impossible to circulate.

The betting amounted to $856,312, the gate money to $67,000. It is interesting to note that, while the gate money shows an increase over last year's takings of $2,000, the betting shows a decrease of $1,000,000.

Among the Americans in the paddock were Mrs. August Belmont, in gray satin, with white lace tunic and gray satin hat trimmed with the purple tulle called illusion; Mrs. Hamilton Carey, in black satin, with a yellow velvet sash heavily embroidered, and a black tulle illusion hat; Mrs. George Blumenthal, in white mousseline de soie, with ruffles edged with skunk fur, and a white straw hat trimmed with skunk tails; Mrs. Charles Carroll, in cream-colored Malines lace, with a gray satin sash and black velvet hat of tulle illusion; Mrs. Sherwood Aldrich, in blue taffeta, with ruffles of tulle illusion and a small hat of blue velvet; Mrs. B. Gilbert, in white lace over satin, with a white velvet hat trimmed with purple orchids; Miss Gilbert, in pink taffeta, with a black velvet hat trimmed with flowers; Mrs. B. B. Kirkland, in black lace over tulle illusion, with a black tulle hat; Mrs. James Anthony, in black taffeta, with tulle illusion ruffles, and a black velvet hat trimmed with skunk fur; Mrs. Perry Belmont, in dark blue moire edged with black fur, with a black tulle hat trimmed with fur; Mrs. J. W. Gerard, in a long black satin coat, with a black lace hat trimmed with aigrettes; Mrs. R. Pratt, in black taffeta, with a black velvet hat and aigrettes; Mrs. C. Garland, in a blue moire tailormade, with a black straw tulle hat.

Mrs. A. Watson appeared in black taffeta, embroidered in colors, with a black tulle hat trimmed with fur; Mrs. Robert Goelet wore a white cloth skirt, white lace bodice, deep green taffeta sash, a short jacket almost bolero in form, embroidered in white and gold, while deep green feathers, to match her sash, adorned her Leghorn hat. Her sister, Mrs. Craig Biddle of Philadelphia, was in pale crepe de chine, with a creme tulle chemisette with fine tulle illusion ruffles, and a black tulle hat with a butterfly of black Chantilly. Mrs. A. F. Ahern, in black crepe de chine, with white tulle illusion tunic, white chiffon bodice with black tulle ruffles, and black tulle hat trimmed with a large bunch of paradise plumes at the back; Mrs. B. Laflin, in mauve crepe de chine, beautifully embroidered in all shades of mauve, a short coat opening over a white tulle illusion chemisette, and a mauve tulle hat with dark mauve ostrich plumes; Mrs. George Whelan, in blue and white striped soft silk, cream lace bodice, with a high girdle, and a deeper blue tulle hat, with a huge tulle butterfly at the back.

Mrs. George B. Newton of New York in green and white crepe de chine, heavily embroidered, and a hat of white and green, with white paradise plumes; Mrs. Deming Jarvis of Detroit, in a deep blue charmeuse, short coat embroidered in blue and gold, opening over a chemisette of white tulle illusion, and a black tulle hat with tall aigrettes; Mrs. H. B. Duryea, in a gray crepe de chine with black tulle bodice, lace ruffles and gold embroidery, a black girdle with long ends, and a black tulle hat with paradise plumes; Mrs. George Audenried of Washington, in an embroidered crepe de chine and a black tulle hat with paradise plumes; Mrs. Philip Thompson of Philadelphia, in white satin with three deep flounces of white tulle illusion, an accordion black velvet sash, and a black tulle hat with velvet bows at the back.

Mrs. P. Williamson Roberts of Philadelphia wore pale gray brocaded crepe de chine and a black crin hat with pale gray ostrich plumes; Miss Gladys Reed of Baltimore, a white crepe de chine with a high sash of white satin and a black tulle hat with loops of tulle; Miss Helen Draper of Boston, a white cloth gown with a white straw hat trimmed with pink tulle and roses; Mrs. George J. Harding of Philadelphia, a black charmeuse with a bodice of black tulle illusion and a black hat with green aigrettes encircling the crown; Miss Jean Bullitt of Philadelphia, a white embroidered muslin with a high girdle of deep pink and a white straw hat trimmed with roses; Miss Florence Hobson of Baltimore, a mauve satin covered with chiffon, and a black hat with gray and mauve ostrich plumes.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., drove in an automobile to the course with the Grand Duke Alexander. After luncheon ex-Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew motored from the Ritz. Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt had a dinner party at the Ritz after the races. Their guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Blumenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Garland, Miss Luis Sands, Harry Lehr, and Mr. and Mrs. Berry Wall. Mr. and Mrs. Alex B. Scully entertained a party at luncheon at the Pré Catalan before automobiling to Longchamps.

The guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Ryan, Mrs. E. Corbett, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bower Ismay, Miss E. G. Hoagland, Louis K. Lignett, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Richardson, all of New York; Montagu La Montagne, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. O'Brien, Jr., J. W. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Eliot Marshall, Harry Lippman, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Audenried, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick K. Strouve, Miss Greenbaum, and H. De Mumm.

BEGGED HAUPTMANN TO WRITE WAR PLAY

City of Breslau Forced from the Unwilling Poet the Piece It Has Rejected.

USED IT AS DRAWING CARD

Clericals and Conservatives Still Abusing Him—Berlin Actor to Read the Festspiel.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29.—From an American university man who has just visited Gerhart Hauptmann at his Summer home at Agnetendorf, Silesia, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has learned the inside history of the Breslau centenary Festspiel affair, which is still agitating the Fatherland.

Hauptmann feels keenly the injustice of the humiliation which the capital of his native province has put upon him, because the city literally forced him to write the play which it has now banned. The author flatly declined on two separate occasions to compose the desired work in glorification of the Prussian war of liberation. He said he was not the man to sing its praises in the ecstatic terms which superpatriots would expect, and he promised them that they would almost certainly be disappointed with his creation.

The city finally sent a deputation all the way to Italy, where Hauptmann was spending the Winter, to urge him to reconsider his refusal. They told him that the success or failure of the Centennial Exhibition depended upon his writing a play for it. They said that every business man in Breslau had a small fortune invested in exposition stock which would not be worth a pfennig unless there was a big drawing card in the form of a Hauptmann Festspiel. They appealed to his sense of local patriotism as Silesia's most famous son, who happened also to be Germany's foremost writer.

The poet found it impossible to remain deaf to these entreaties, but made no concession to what he knew in advance would be the attitude of the magnates of the district irreverently known as Germany's "vegetable province." It is understood that Hauptmann received $10,000 for his work.

The Conservative and Clerical newspapers are keeping up their campaign of abuse of him. The tone to which they have resorted may be judged from the characteristic remarks of two of their leading organs.

Germania, the official mouthpiece of the Roman Catholic Centre Party, says:

"Because a man wears his hair like Goethe, it does not necessarily mean that he has a brain like Goethe."

The Tägliche Rundschau, a Pan-German organ, says:

"Hauptmann's telegraphic manifestoes in response to votes of sympathy all indicate that he is in the advanced stage of persecutional delusion."

Berlin promises to be the scene of a fervid pro-Hauptmann demonstration this week on the occasion of the public declamation of the text of the forbidden piece by Rudolf Christians, the young actor who is soon to become the manager of the Irving Place Theatre in New York.

ISMAY-IMRIE FIRM OUT.

Bruce Ismay's Retirement To-day Marks End of Shipping Concern.

LONDON, Monday, June 30.—The Times points out that with the retirement of Bruce Ismay to-day from the position of President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, the firm of Ismay, Imrie & Co. closes its career and retires from the shipping world.

CONNAUGHT COMING BACK.

The Duke Accepts a Year's Extension of His Term in Canada.

LONDON, June 29.—The Duke of Connaught, whose original term of office as Governor General of Canada will expire next October, has accepted an extension for another year.

He was sworn in as Governor General in October, 1911.

PRINCE HENRY MAY VISIT US.

Victory of His Yacht at Kiel Gives Rise to the Rumor.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29.—Grand Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, the Kaiser's sailor brother, may revisit the United States later in the Summer as a competitor in the races off Marblehead.

His royal highness, at the helm of his Sonderclasse yacht Tilly, won yesterday at Kiel one of the three elimination races which are being held to determine the trio of boats to represent the Imperial German Yacht Squadron at the Marblehead Regatta.

In response to an inquiry from THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent as to whether the Prince would send the Tilly to America and steer her himself, his royal highness to-night telegraphed: "I have reached no decision yet about Marblehead, though I am afraid I cannot afford the time for going across."

TWO AVIATORS ARE KILLED.

Englishman Burned Under Machine —Belgian Kills Two Spectators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 29.—Robert Wight, a well-known aviator, met a terrible death to-day at Shoreham when his aeroplane fell 100 feet. As soon as it touched the ground the petrol tank exploded and the machine burst into flames.

Wight was imprisoned and unable to extricate himself. A large crowd witnessed the occurrence and many rushed to his aid, but were unable to free him until the petrol had burned itself out. The aviator died from his injuries in a few hours.

LIEGE, June 29.—While an aviator, Parisot, was giving an exhibition flight at a village fête near here to-day the wing of the aeroplane struck and killed two spectators. The machine capsized, burying Parisot in the wreckage. The aviator died a few minutes later.

TO SAVE CRYSTAL PALACE.

London Times Calls Upon Englishmen to Give $450,000.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, June 30.—At the urgent invitation of the Lord Mayor, The Times to-day assumes the responsibility of helping him in the task of raising funds for the purpose of saving the Crystal Palace and the grounds surrounding it for the nation.

The Crystal Palace was threatened with destruction in 1911, the idea being to utilize its 200 acres for building purposes. Since then successive Lord Mayors have attempted unsuccessfully to raise the $1,150,000 necessary to preserve this favorite public resort.

Approximately a further sum of $450,000 is needed, and The Times to-day, departing from its traditions, makes a direct appeal to its readers to subscribe it.

JAPAN'S JINGOES AT WORK.

Two Members of Parliament at Anti-American Meeting.

TOKIO, June 29.—At an anti-American meeting last night a resolution was adopted to the effect that the Japanese Cabinet had failed in settling the California question and that the time had arrived for the people to assume a more determined attitude and extend the national prestige.

The meeting was attended by a number of agitators and two Opposition members of Parliament, and it was decided to continue the attempts to arouse public opinion by further anti-American meetings and the distribution of manifestos. The speakers who advocated the most radical measures against the United States were the same men who have daily tried to stir up the Japanese public during the last month.

"PRINCESS PAT" ENGAGED?

Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Said to be Her Fiance.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 29.—Publicity was given to-day to the rumors which have been current for some time of the visit of the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to this country in connection with his search for a wife. The Sunday Times is responsible for the statement that his engagement to Princess Patricia of Connaught is now formally recognized at Court.

It says that those who saw them at the state ball last week were not left in much doubt on the point. For certain reasons, however, the formal announcement of the engagement is likely to be deferred for a little time.

The wedding is expected to take place either in London or at Windsor early next year, and will be made the occasion for a considerable state ceremonial.

Although The Sunday Times makes this definite statement, no official confirmation whatever is obtainable of such an engagement.

HAMMERSTEIN GETS A STAR.

Engages Mme. Barrientos, Soprano, at $2,000 a Performance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 29.—The opera war in New York next season is likely to be fiercer than ever. Arthur Hammerstein announces that he has abandoned his old principle of "a good ensemble and no stars in the company," and means to outdo the Metropolitan in the matter of stars.

He told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that he had just engaged the Spanish coloratura soprano, Mme. Barrientos, whom he described as greater than Tetrazzini, for forty performances at $2,000 each. Mme. Barrientos was a success in her few performances at the opening of the new Astruc Opera here last Spring. She is now in Buenos Aires. She was lately reported to have been engaged by Campanini for Chicago, but, according to Mr. Hammerstein, she finally refused that offer, as she did not wish to sing with the baritone Titta Ruffo.

PAGE PRAISES ROADMAKERS.

Ambassador Tells a Good Story at Their International Congress.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 29.—Ambassador Page was the principal guest at the reception of the International Roads Congress in London to-night, and told a good road-building story.

A campaign for good roads, he said, was being carried on in the State of Washington at election time. One of the road experts was addressing a meeting on his favorite subject, when he was interrupted by a man, who said: "We want you as Senator." The road expert asked his interlocutor whether he had ever heard of the Senators from Ohio or Massachusetts. The man had not. "Ever heard of Julius Caesar?" asked the expert. The man had. "Well," said the other, "Senators are unknown, but the man who built good roads has achieved immortal fame."

"You are on a job that is worth while," the Ambassador told the road experts in pointing the moral of his story.

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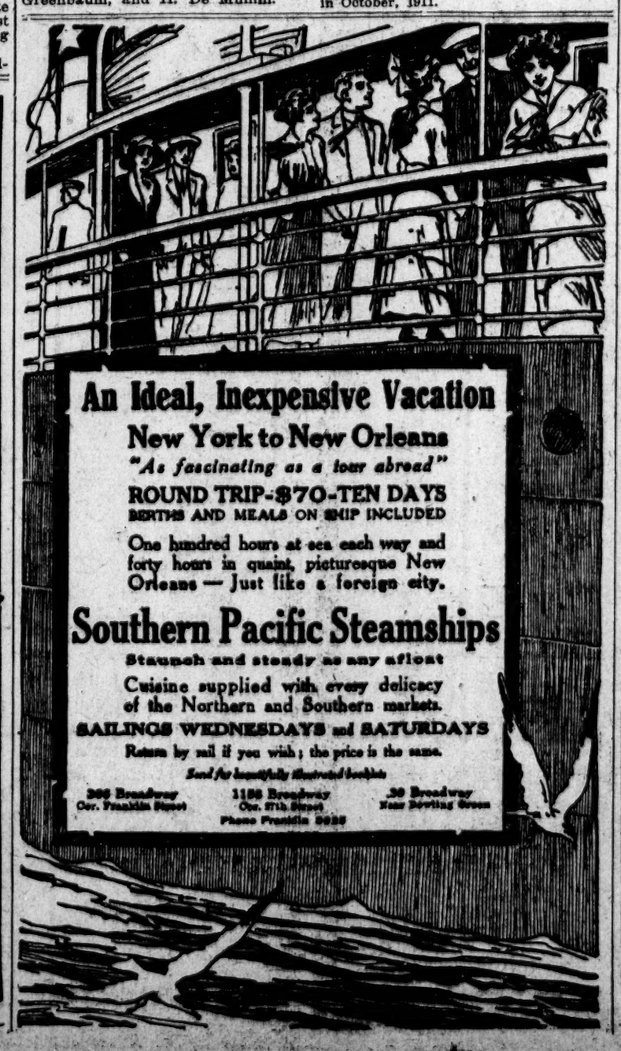
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DRIVEN FROM KIEFF, IS WELCOME HERE

Work Found for Russian, Who Was Persecuted After Embracing Jewish Faith.

NOT TAKEN TO ELLIS ISLAND

Despite Threats of Russian Authorities, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society Shelters Him.

In the home of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, at 229 East Broadway, Isaac Petroff, a tall, blonde Russian giant; his wife, Rose, and his brood of six blue-eyed children are the centre of attraction to the officials and Directors of the institution.

Petroff and his family are different from the usual type of immigrants. Their physical characteristics betray their Slavonic origin and they lack in every respect the slightest trace of Semitic blood. Nor does the appearance of the family belie the facts, for, until two short years ago, Isaac Petroff was a Christian, as were his fathers before him for generations. Nevertheless, as a convert to the Jewish faith he had the courage to face the persecution and ostracism of his former friends and relinquish wealth and prosperity in his native land to seek religious and political freedom in America.

Through an interpreter yesterday Petroff told his story to a TIMES reporter.

"My name was Ivan Petroff and I took my new name after my conversion," he began. "As a young man I was a machinist and later a locomotive engineer on a Russian railroad. I saved some money and later I inherited the farm of my father near Kieff. I was a Christian, but not a communicant of the Greek Church. I was a member of a sect called the Seventh Day Adventists, who profess a belief in the second coming of Christ.

Resented Attacks on Jews.

"The Jews believe that the Messiah is yet to come, and this interested me in their faith. Besides, I could never believe the stories told about them by the ignorant peasants. I had observed the Jews. I had seen that they were a kindly, inoffensive people. The more I studied, the more convinced I became that I had found the true faith."

At the time of his conversion two years ago Petroff was regarded by the community in which he dwelt as an influential landowner. He had savings amounting to 10,000 rubles, or approximately $5,000 in American money, and had a large farm worth 4,000 rubles more.

"Land is cheap in my country," he explained, "and money is scarce."

Petroff was determined to give his children the best educational advantages obtainable, and at the time that he and his family were received into the Jewish faith his three elder sons, Solomon, aged 16; Jacob, aged 13, and Michael, 11 years, were attending a government school.

The first steps in a systematic persecution began when the three boys were summarily expelled from school after the family's change of faith became known to the authorities. This was followed by a campaign of ostracism on the part of their Christian neighbors. The assessment on Petroff's farm was raised and his taxes doubled. He was made the victim of petty law suits and litigation which made his savings diminish rapidly. At night intruders entered his fields and destroyed his crops. Against all of these depredations he was powerless to interfere. When he complained to the government authorities no heed was paid to him.

Tried to Keep Him There.

In all of his sufferings he had the warm sympathy and support of his new co-religionists. From them he learned of America, where Jews and Gentiles are equal before the law, and he decided to emigrate. Then a new hitch arose. When he attempted to dispose of his farm he could find no bidders. The authorities discovered or pretended to discover hitherto unsuspected flaws in his title. At last in desperation he decided to abandon his home and flee with what ready money remained to him.

When he applied for a passport for himself and his family the officials deliberately falsified the ages of the parents and that of the oldest son for the avowed object of making the latter appear in the eyes of the United States Immigration Inspectors an illegitimate child.

"When you get to Ellis Island you will be sent back again," they told him.

In spite of this discouragement, however, he persisted, and with his wife and six children engaged second cabin accommodations on the steamship Russia, which arrived in port last Thursday night. The ship was met at Quarantine by an agent of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, who after hearing Petroff's story about his passport and other difficulties, explained the circumstances to the immigration inspectors.

Escaped Ellis Island.

The result was that the family, being second cabin and not steerage passengers, were not even taken to Ellis Island, but were immediately taken ashore to the society's home in East Broadway. The fact that Petroff had in his possession the sum of $850 was accepted as sufficient guarantee by the authorities that he was in no danger of becoming a pauper or a charge upon the community.

The society has succeeded in obtaining employment for Petroff and his eldest son, who will start to work to-day in the plant of the Rosenbaum Machine Company in Bleecker Street. Petroff explained that it was his intention to remain in New York only until he has mastered sufficient knowledge of English to make his way unaided in his adopted country. Then he intends to buy a small farm in New Jersey and return to the soil.

SPECIAL TAXES BEST.

Report Says They Bring More Money Than Personalty Tax Would.

The Department of Taxes and Assessments has issued in pamphlet form a report from a sub-committee of the board, consisting of Commissioners Kaufman and McElroy, describing the development of the New York system of taxing personal property. The report describes how the State, in 1880, adopted the policy of classifying personal property and imposing special taxes. The first law provided for the tax based on the capital stock and dividends of corporations and exempted the personal property of such corporations from local taxation for State purposes. Since that time the various corporation taxes have been developed, until last year the revenue was $10,000,000.

The report shows, among other things, that a larger revenue is derived from special taxes on classified property than could be had by attempting to reach such classified property by the personal property tax; that under the classified tax policy of New York State the proportion of taxes paid by real estate has been greatly decreased and the proportion derived from the other sources greatly increased, and that the passage of the Secured Debt law has not resulted in any loss of revenue, but has found new revenue.

The report further states that it has been suggested that a tax at a low rate imposed on all personal property might result in increased revenue, and after having carefully listed all the personal property in the State the conclusion is reached that, if every dollar's worth of personal property in the State were subjected to a tax of three mills, the product would be less than that now derived under the existing system.

As to the effect of the Secured Debt Tax law, the report shows that while the revenue from the general property tax on personal property actually increased in 1912 over what it was in 1911, despite the exemption from local taxation of certain bonds, the revenue derived from the tax on other bonds under the law yielded for the benefit of the city almost $1,000,000. The same law has reduced the direct State tax to the extent of 15 cents on each $1,000 of assessed value.

Alexander's Shoe Sale

Men's Low Shoes

Big variety of styles and sizes in tan or black calf and patent leather. These are regular $6 and $7 qualities in this season's styles.

$4.75

Equally attractive values in women's and children's boots and oxfords.

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St. | 548 Fifth Avenue Above Forty-fifth Street

NEW SUBWAY WORK GOING AHEAD FAST

Lexington Avenue Furthest Advanced—City Has $81,000,000 of Contracts Under Way.

QUICK TIME IN BROADWAY

Only One Section of the Loop Line, That at Manhattan End of Bridge, to be Completed.

Taking in the Steinway Tunnel, title for which is to pass to the city as soon as certain legal formalities have been observed at a $3,000,000 valuation, and reckoning the contract for Section 4 of the Broadway subway, which is likely to be let this week at between $2,500,000 and $3,000,000, the city will have under way in the Dual Subway System construction work to the value of $81,000,000. According to the report of the Public Service Commission for the month ended June 15, this money is being expended on twenty-seven miles of new rapid transit railroad. As nearly all of it will have four tracks, this means that about 100 miles of single track is being built.

This work is being done by fourteen different contracting firms, who are employing on the average daily about 6,000 men. Apart from the Fourth Avenue subway and the Centre Street loop, which are both practically complete, with the exception of isolated portions, the Lexington Avenue work is the furthest advanced. The Oscar Daniels Co., which is constructing the section between 106th and 118th Streets, is well ahead of its contract time, and has done about 68 per cent. of its job. This means that from 106th Street to about 100 feet north of 112th Street the tunnel is completed and roofed over, and the work of backfilling and rebuilding stoops and areaways is in progress.

The Underpinning and Foundation Company has also made good time on Section 3 of the Broadway line from Canal Street to a little north of Houston Street. It has finished 90 per cent. of its work, while the Degnon Contracting Company, which is cutting the subway through the sand between Park Place and Canal Street under Broadway, is 56 per cent. finished. Both the Bradley Contracting Company, on its Ninety-third to 106th Street section of the Lexington Avenue line, and Rodgers & Hagerty, who are looking after the Mott Avenue section from 135th Street to 157th Street, are 58 per cent. finished.

No work has, however, been begun yet on the Broadway line north of Bleecker Street or on the Lexington Avenue line south of Fifty-third, and it is certain that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit subway from Morris Street up Church Street and Broadway to Houston Street and the Lexington Avenue line from Fifty-third Street to 157th Street will be finished months ahead of the connections which will give them value.

Work is progressing rapidly on the extensions of the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn. There the job is an easier one than in Manhattan, and only twenty-four months are allowed for its completion against the forty or forty-two months required in Manhattan. The Degnon Contracting Company has already completed 22 per cent. of the excavation between Forty-third and Sixty-fifth Streets in Fourth Avenue. On the Astoria line Cooper & Evans are hard at work preparing foundations for the columns and the elevated line, and have done about 45 per cent. of the excavation and 20 per cent. of the masonry work. On the Corona line the E. E. Smith Contracting Company is assembling plant and materials.

The one section of the loop line which needs completion is that at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, with the express station in the basement of the Municipal Building. The Bradley Contracting Company is responsible for this, and has already completed the tile and marble work and is now plastering. The streets north of the Municipal Building have been regraded and repaved with the exception of Pearl Street east of Park Street, and about 90 per cent. of the job is reported as finished.

Today Begins

New York's Most Unusual Sale of Furniture

For the Loeser Store has purchased the entire new and choice Furniture stock of

Sheppard Knapp & Co.

39 and 41 West 23rd Street, N. Y.

and all of this Furniture goes on sale this morning in the Loeser Store, offering to every one

Reductions of a Fourth to a Third

There have not been many such fine collections of Furniture as Sheppard Knapp and Co. brought together. Three floors, each a block in depth (from 23rd to 24th streets) were occupied with it.

All of the Furniture is of current patterns and comes from the good makers of the country; chiefly, indeed, from those who are the regular suppliers of the Loeser Store.

To select from such a stock of Furniture at straight reductions of a fourth to a third is a privilege such as comes perhaps only once in a lifetime.

The Sheppard Knapp & Co. stock is complete; a remarkably well rounded stock of Furniture of all woods and many styles and for practically every requirement.

Nevertheless, and to make the offering still more complete, we have added other Furniture from our own stocks at reductions of 10 to 50% from our own prices.

The Sheppard Knapp Furniture has all the original price tags on it. The reductions are plain to be seen.

Fulton Street
Bond Street

Frederick Loeser & Co. Inc.
In every detail the Leading Retail Establishment of Brooklyn.

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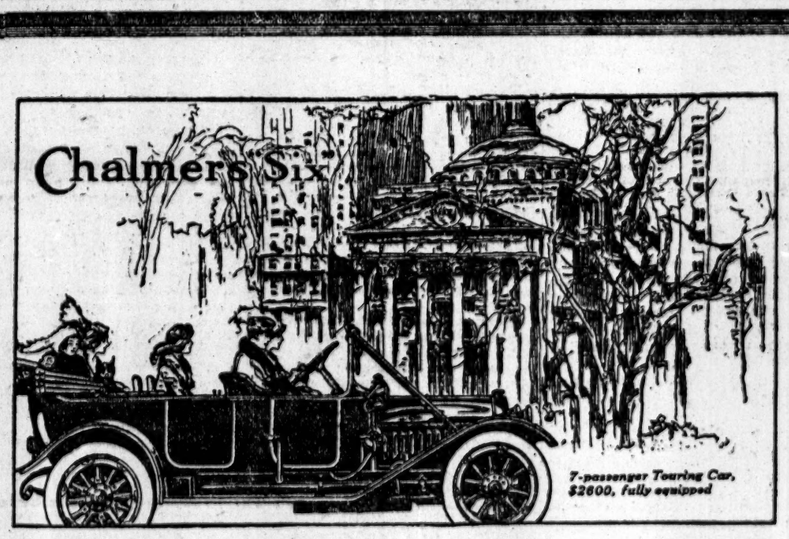
The Subway to Hoyt Street brings the Loeser Store within 17 minutes of 42d St.



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In competition with the highest priced cars on the market more than 3000 Chalmers "Sixes" have been sold in the past year.

This is a significant fact for *you*.

The Chalmers "Six" was the first high-powered, luxurious six-cylinder car to sell at a medium price. It instantly attracted the attention of motor-wise buyers who are willing to pay any price to get the best. Its competitors were not the cars which sell for the same price—but the highest priced cars which are built.

We have invited this competition. It has been our constant claim for the Chalmers "Six" that there is no better performing car at any price.

In the face of comparison with $4000 and $5000 cars, the Chalmers "Six" has won its high reputation.

Over 3000 "Sixes" have been sold in the past year.

The motor-wise public has bought more of this one model—the Chalmers "Six"—in one year than ever before were built by a single company in the same time.

Such popularity means that the Chalmers "Six" delivers the goods, that it is all we claim for it.

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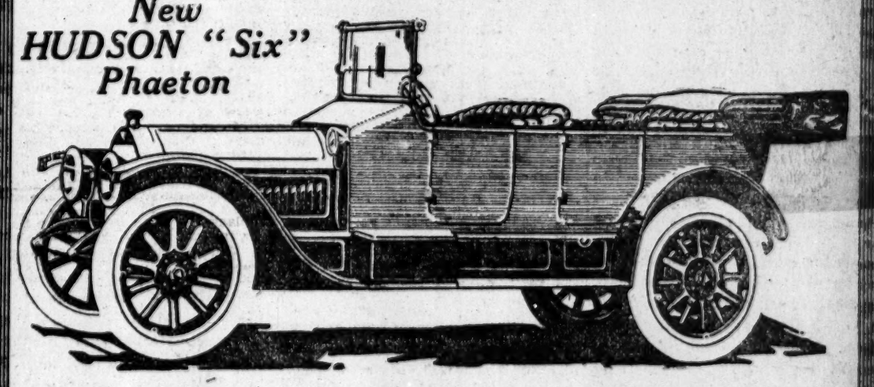

No Matter WHAT the Price---
Just Compare the New HUDSON "Six" With ANY Other Car

This is not merely said for effect, but is a serious invitation to you to make this comparison, aided, if you like, by disinterested experts—

For the duty of self-interest demands that you know, as we do, that every essential which delivers the highest possible type of motoring is perfected in this car.

It is also, in a sense, a challenge to every maker to show you a better car in comfort, get-away, speed, power, safety, convenience or economy than the Hudson "Six," absolutely regardless of the price he may ask for it.

What Is THE MOST You Can Get In a Car?

DURABILITY—This can be proved most conclusively by the ready market and high relative cash value to-day of 1909 Hudson Cars.

EFFICIENCY -- Without excessive weight or abnormal horse power, the Hudson "54" will duplicate or excel the actual road performance of any car built, on hills and levels, on rough and smooth roads.

COMFORT—With the deepest of luxurious cushions; the most flexible springs, and so perfectly balanced that the worst roads can be taken at speed with little or no discomfort; and with a motor so quiet that you often think it stalled until you put on power—the acme of comfort has been reached in the Hudson "54."

FLEXIBILITY—On Fifth Avenue no shifting of gears is required, for so long as you are moving at all the motor will pick up on high gear, not because of six cylinders alone, but of six cylinders perfectly designed. This perfection in design also permits you to go from a dead stop to 58 miles an hour in 30 seconds, that is, in about a city block and a half.

SAFETY—In any emergency, there is a vital advantage in being able to jump away without changing gear and with no fear of stalling your motor. This unique feature of the Hudson "54," combined with a chassis that has withstood the most gruelling of extended road tests, offers you an alert strength peculiar to this car.

ECONOMY—If, as we say, no car can give you finer motoring at any price, then we offer you not only a great saving in first cost, but just as great an average of saving in depreciation.

All these claims are subject to your proof and we eagerly await your pleasure.

The Perfect Equipment of The HUDSON "54"---A Six

The Hudson "54" equipment includes an electric self-cranking, electric lighting—dynamo type—and ignition system, known as the Delco, patented. Illuminated dash and extension lamp, mohair top, curtain, rain vision windshield, speedometer, clock, demountable rims, 36 x 4½-inch tires, 127-inch wheel base, etc.

The seat cushions are Turkish type. The finest materials are used throughout. No detail of finish or equipment is skimped or overlooked.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't, B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES, TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown .....18 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....140th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....304 Washington Street
Staten Island.8 Richmond Ter., St. George
Jersey City.....638 Jersey Avenue
Long Island City.....363 Jackson Av.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them to any part of the Country at the rate of 75c. per month. Daily edition, 50c. per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, directly to the Publication Office, or telephone Bryant 1000.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1913.

MR. UNDERWOOD MUST TRY AGAIN.

We are confident that Mr. UNDERWOOD will not accept as final the rejection by the Democratic caucus of his plan for a House Budget Committee. The caucus was thinly attended and the margin by which he was defeated was narrow. Some plan of this sort is absolutely necessary to even half-way practical and proper administration of the national revenue and expenditure, and Mr. UNDERWOOD'S plan has much to commend it as a beginning.

It simply provides for a rational study by a responsible committee of how much the Government has to spend, and of the objects to which it shall be devoted. A large committee of twenty-five members is to be charged with an estimate of the current revenue and of needs of the branches of the Government which the various committees have in charge. In other words, it is made possible for each committee, in making up its reports, to know the relations of the expenditures it proposes to those of other committees and to the available resources of the Treasury. It will still remain, of course, in the power of the House to disregard the results of this study, to increase or cut down the amounts recommended for any committee. But at least it would have the advantage of knowing what it was doing and how it would affect the general balance sheet. It would certainly be a great improvement on the present haphazard, irresponsible mode of spending the national revenue. The objection that it would concentrate power in a few hands is not a valid one. It would also concentrate responsibility to a considerable extent. It is a business-like and practical proposition, and we trust that Mr. UNDERWOOD will in the end be able to secure its adoption.

OVERWORKING THE PRESIDENT.

President CLEVELAND thought he was overworked when he had Congress on his hands. President ROOSEVELT thought he had so little to do that he attempted to be an earthly Providence. President WILSON seems to be aiming to be President rather in the recent Republican than the old-time Democratic manner. The Republican innovation has its drawbacks, as well as some advantages. If a President cannot get what he wants done he must undertake the work himself just as though he were not President. But it is a higher talent to get things done than to be a man-of-all-work, even in politics, and Americans do not like to see their highest official doing work beneath him. There was an unpleasant scene when the President revisited Trenton regarding the "seven sisters" bills, and was lectured publicly in a manner unbecoming Presidential dignity. There are now happening regrettable incidents in the Federal Capitol, Presidential proposals being treated as though they were of ordinary merit.

Americans like the President to have the last word, rather than the first. They like to think that the President perfects work, rather than submits his work to perfection by others. Americans like to think that the President can do no wrong, and is a sure appeal against the wrongs done by others. When the President attempts too much he exposes himself to criticism and loses prestige even when his acts would be creditable to a man in humbler official place. Rough-and-tumble politics are not suitable for Presidents, even if they emerge victorious. And Americans like something left to them to do themselves. They do not like to have their thoughts officially directed in too obvious manner. Americans have gone through an expensive and laborious education and know exactly what they think on several topics. The Republicans differ with the country's settled convictions on the tariff and were reproved in a manner which is memorable. In like manner Americans will not have their orders overruled regarding banking, money, and currency. They no more will have rejected Democratic money ideas than rejected Republican tariff ideas. They are prepared to unmake Congressmen or Presidents on this question and without any such trouble about it as they have had on several occasions, when they acquired an insight into their own minds once for all. When the President allows his Secretary of State to say that the country must have a Democratic Currency bill and no other, and when the President sends such a bill to Congress he is exposing himself to such correction as we would be sorry to see inflicted upon any President.

He has lost the preliminary skirmish and seems to be allowing himself to be manoeuvred into position selected by his enemies in both camps. He needs to take notice that the money question is not a party question. It has been settled by a union of parties, and that settlement will stand by a like union. Against that union there is no hope of progress, and for that union there is no hope along present lines.

THE "SQUEEZE GAME."

The power of the police to suppress pickpockets was strikingly illustrated last week when two detectives found four rascals employing what is called the "squeeze game" on the back platform of a surface car. Many humble citizens know to their sorrow what the "squeeze game" is. Three or four men push and crowd passengers while their "leader" plies his too profitable calling. The two detectives stopped the game and caught three of the men. One of them was identified quickly as a pickpocket who had been convicted seven times. Doubtless the other two were almost as easily identified.

If some legal means could be devised by which criminals of this type could be held in such circumstances, pocketpicking would become a rare if not a lost art. But the police get little help from the Magistrates. In this case the only legal charge was "disorderly conduct." The arduously acquired knowledge of the police, it seems, should not be so lightly treated by the Magistrates. If a man is known to be a thief, and is caught obviously preparing to practice his calling, there should be some way to restrain him. If that were possible, a few detectives could put all the street-car pickpockets out of business very quickly.

DELUSIVE PROMISES.

With the intention, undoubtedly sincere, of meeting Democratic pledges the "anti-Imperialists" are urging the passage of the Jones bill, which provides for entire independence for the Philippines at the end of eight years. The Springfield Republican, commenting on a recent pamphlet by Mr. MOORFIELD STOREY, quotes the platform and Mr. STOREY'S comment as follows:

> In 1912 the platform on which President WILSON was elected contained this specific statement: "We favor "an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands "as soon as a stable Government can "be established, such independence to "be guaranteed by us until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other Powers." As Mr. STOREY says, if words mean anything, the Democratic Party has promised to give the Filipinos their independence, and nobody can trust it if this promise is broken.

It seems to us that Mr. STOREY and The Republican put on this "pledge" an interpretation that it will not fairly bear. It is on its face, and was intended to be, a conditional promise. Independence is to be recognized only when—and if—a stable Government can be established. It is not required by this pledge to acknowledge independence in eight years, or at the close of any fixed period of time. On the contrary, entire discretion is explicitly retained in the hands of the United States Government. That Government, and it alone, can decide and must decide when, and if, "a stable Government can be established." It is absolutely imperative, under the terms of the platform, that this discretion shall be reserved, for the platform provides that independence of the islands shall "be guaranteed by us until the "neutralization of the islands can be "secured by treaty with other Powers." It would be reckless to the point of being ridiculous for the United States to guarantee the independence of the Philippines before our Government is satisfied that a stable Government can be established, or even before we are satisfied that it actually has been established.

The Republican seems to see, a little obscurely, the real situation contemplated by the Democratic platform. It says:

> But being in power, what can the party do to redeem its pledge? Obviously just what the Jones bill undertook to do—fix a reasonable term of years, at the conclusion of which the Filipinos will be given self-government unless unforeseen obstacles arise. The alternative would be precipitate action, which nobody demands. To allow eight years for putting the Filipinos on their feet would not be precipitate, and it would be a definite step toward the fulfillment of the party's emphatic and repeated pledges. More cannot be asked; to do less would be to do nothing at all.

But the Jones plan does not [illegible] "unless unforeseen obstacles arise." "Full and complete independence" is to be acknowledged "on and after July 4, 1921." A Constitution is outlined for the islands which must be adopted during the intervening period. But that Constitution may, or may not, result in a "stable Government." If it does not so result in eight years, independence is still to be recognized. The Jones bill specifically and finally surrenders the discretion which the Democratic platform carefully reserves.

Now, it is obviously quite possible that by 1921 a stable Government can not and will not be established, in which case would it be wise or safe to acknowledge independence and to guarantee it? The question answers itself. The Democratic platform asks for no such risky action. In spirit and in letter it distinctly precludes it. The party will find it both just and expedient to stand by its platform.

A CABINET CHANGE POSSIBLE.

The belief that an important change is pending in President WILSON'S Cabinet is measurably justified by the public's possession of facts which seem to make a change desirable, if not by any positive knowledge of the President's intention to act without delay. As the correspondence which preceded the resignation of District Attorney MCNAB has now been published, and the unjustifiable haste and bad judgment of the Attorney General in ordering the postponement of certain trials, when he had been informed by the prosecuting officer that delay would tend to weaken the prosecution, have been revealed, it is difficult to see how the precedent established in the case of Secretary BALLINGER can be ignored unless there are extenuating circumstances as yet unknown to the public. President WILSON cannot enjoy being accused by the leader of the minority in the House of Representatives of permitting himself "to be used to prevent the enforcement of a great moral reform law," and although it seems that he has acted with commendable promptness, since the circumstances have been brought to his attention, to correct the error of his agent at the head of the Department of Justice, he must have not only an unusually forgiving nature, but also an abnormal disregard for public opinion, if he is willing to condone that error by keeping Mr. MCREYNOLDS in the Cabinet.

The Attorney General has been a disturbing element from the beginning. The proposed progressive excise tax on tobacco, which caused so much confusion, and, it has been reported in Washington, some friction in the Cabinet, served to put the Administration in a bad light. But the deliberate order to Mr. MCNAB to postpone action in the Diggs-Caminetti white slave case, after the necessity of avoiding delays had been so clearly explained to the Attorney General, is much more discreditable. Obviously the President knew nothing of this until the mischief had been done. He had previously been compelled to undo the work of the Attorney General in a matter involving only mistaken judgment and bad public policy; but in this the Government was laid open to the charge of yielding to political influence to protect vile offenders, of using its authority to meddle with the just prosecution of a miserable case.

The Secretary of Labor and the Commissioner General of Immigration are unpleasantly involved in this pitiful proceeding. But the Attorney General is responsible to the President for his acts, while the President is held responsible by the people who elected him for the acts of his chosen advisers. There may be, as we have said, some reason not yet divulged why the change should not be made; but if such a reason exists it would be well to make it public.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.

When Great Britain resolves to ask the United States to do something more than the Mexican Government can do to protect the property of British subjects in our sister republic, the news will come from London or from Washington, not from El Paso. A great deal of startling misinformation in regard to Mexico and Mexican matters comes from that enterprising border town. Once in a while we get a grain or two of truth from that neighborhood, but not often. We do not believe that "the Pearson interests," whether that phrase is used to describe the various Mexican enterprises of Dr. PEARSON of Montreal or those of Lord COWDRAY, which are wholly distinct, are trying to stir up either England or Germany to meddle in Mexico.

Nevertheless, the Mexican situation is serious and is growing more serious week by week. Perhaps it is not improved by the admonitory tone used by so many American newspapers in regard to the Provisional Government of Gen. HUERTA. The flood of tears shed in this country for poor MADERO by people who only ridiculed him and his bewildering policies while he lived probably ought not to surprise patient and unemotional observers. The fact that some of the bitterest enemies of Gen. HUERTA in this country are believed to be men who helped to finance OROZCO'S rebellion against MADERO is not astonishing, either. We must confess that the belief re[illegible] probably confined to the [illegible] willing to believe all [illegible] Mexico, which, if true, would make it a land of more wonders than it was when CORTES discovered it.

There is no doubt that a firmer policy toward Mexico on the part of our State Department would clear the situation greatly. A more determined insistence on protection for American citizens who invested all their money in Mexico, not in a period of revolution but when the republic was enjoying a long peace, would not be inconsistent with a gentler and more considerate tone toward the men in the capital who are trying so hard, and in face of great difficulties, to restore order. As for the frequently expressed belief that the so-called Constitutionalists in the north are making headway, we fail to discover the grounds. These warriors seem to be a rabble of bandits living on the country and able to accomplish nothing that can endure.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It's Puzzling, But It's All Right.

Exactly what is meant by "the resurrection of the body" is a question the answering of which, nowadays, is left by most of the people who repeat the phrase to those who are theological experts by profession. Of course, there is now a rather general knowledge of the difficulties which this article of faith encounters from the repeated use of the same elemental particles of matter by successive generations, but knowledge is a very different thing from realization, and thinking is a wearisome process, and irritating, too, when about things long ago comfortably settled.

Still, some cogitation on this interesting subject is done by laymen, and one of them, our ingenious and industrious correspondent, ROBERT P. GREEN, suggests that whoever accepts the doctrine of corporal resurrection can deduce from it the date of Judgment Day. That must come, he thinks, or at least so he wrote, when all terrestrial material for the construction of human bodies has been used for that purpose. There is something of logic in the contention that GABRIEL could not safely defer the sounding of his trump beyond the limit stated, but there is no logical necessity for him to wait till then. Reliance on this theory, therefore, is not safe, for even if it be true, its accurate interpretation only creates new fears lest what may be called stock or raw material is already approaching exhaustion.

The Bergsonian idea of a man as merely a portion of space, irregularly outlined and mutable as to position, through which passes a steadily moving stream of matter, like the motes in a sunbeam, is in good accord with scientific observation, and apparently Mr. GREEN accepts it, for he admitted that to the particular particles of which any individual is composed he has only a momentary claim, and even for that moment no better claim than have the many individuals who, in past ages, have used—or been—those same particles in part if not in whole.

It is all very confusing, especially as, unlike the more consistent Egyptians, who also believed in the resurrection of the body, we do not take any real pains to preserve it. Both inhumation and cremation are deliberately destructive processes and each facilitates that multiplication of titles to matter which the theologians must adjust to their own satisfaction. They do it, however, so why should the rest of us bother? And in fact we won't, which is very dear and sweet of us.

Health Boards Suffer from Politics.

With the new conception of disease as something preventable—as the result of ignorance or negligence rather than of misfortune or mysterious providential dispensation—there has come a demand for the services of trained sanitarians and hygienists. Till now, however, the demand has been more theoretical than actual, and so, to a large extent, it remains, for though no city, town or even village that pretends to be civilized lacks its Board of Health, charged with the duty of protecting the public, too often these bodies are composed of men much more notable for good intentions than for competence. And even with the good intentions political interests and exigencies not infrequently interfere, as has been amusingly illustrated in this vicinity of late.

An estimable neighbor of ours, virtuously and effectively campaigning for pure food, sent its investigator into the suburbs. Certainly in one place, and probably in several, the local Health Officer welcomed him with a fine semblance of enthusiasm and then carefully led him into only those shops whose proprietors influenced no votes except their own. However bad the revelations there—and they were pretty bad—they endangered no official lives or powers, for apparently it did not occur to the local guardian that he should have acted against these distributors of poison without waiting for the outside help he did not need. A few thoughtful residents of the town in question noticed and drew conclusions from the fact that the stranger was steered away from the shops owned by men of political efficiency.

The quality of the average American Health Board, however, is in a measure excused by the impossibility or difficulty of getting the right kind of men to serve on it. Usually, the best available material has been found in the medical profession, but it is a considerable sacrifice for a successful doctor to do for the pay these positions carry the work they require, and even good doctors are far from necessarily experts in public sanitation. This ought to be, and is coming to be, a special profession. For some time a few educational institutions have been training men for it, but their graduates of this sort are not numerous enough to meet the growing demand, and, as their preparation has been long and costly, they expect salaries that not many towns think they can afford to pay.

Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are among the schools that have done fine work in the training of these experts, and now they have combined to do it better still, in that they aim by a shorter course to produce, too, competent judges of experts. This in time will do away with the politician Health Officer.

Proclaiming a Jehad Against Tips.

Whether or not the United Commercial Travelers of America get the mileage tickets good on any railway that they have determined to fight for is a question of more interest to themselves than to the rest of us. The demand seems reasonable, and we'll all wish the commercial travelers the success that would so facilitate their journeyings.

It is, however, their proclamation of a war on tips to hotel employés that excites and fills with enthusiasm the multitude to whom "transportation" is not an ever-present thought. We hate to pay tips, and we know that they degrade both those who give and those who receive, but we are too weak to refuse them. If the far-wandering envoys of commerce have the courage and the strength of soul to battle against this most miserable and degrading of imported vices, we shall watch the struggle with sympathetic and hopeful attention.

Let them for a while manfully endure the scorn of waiters, the hate of porters, and the scratches of barbers. If they survive the assorted woes they are sure to experience, imitators and allies will spring up all over the country. If they perish, as well they may, they will die in a good cause, and what better termination could there be for a profession that is said to be doomed anyhow!

To be sure, money not paid in tips will probably have to be expended otherwise, but no wise can be as evil as that one. Principle, not economy, is at stake, and we look to the drum—to the commercial travelers for example and leadership in the holy revolt against being the slave of slaves, as every tipper is.

THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

Its Achievements Said to Merit Recognition by This Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without the recognition of the United States the Mexican provisional Government has done these things:

It has set a definite date for the constitutional Presidential election.

It has authorized the opening of 4,000 "rudimentary" schools for the education of the peons.

It has established a Bank of Agriculture to buy up large tracts of land and parcel them out to the people.

It has begun the reorganization of the army, making military service compulsory to all classes without dependent families.

It has received and retained the loyal support of twenty-two out of the twenty-seven States of the Republic.

It has gained the confidence of the best elements of the Mexican people.

It has re-established the national credit and negotiated a loan of $100,000,000.

It has made every effort to protect American life and property from the depredations of rebels and bandits.

It has exercised strength without tyranny, good judgment without weakness.

It has proved its stability against tremendous odds.

Why should the United States recognize the Chinese Republic and not the Republic of Mexico? Why should all the other great powers recognize the Government of Mexico and the United States refuse to do so?

MANUEL OJEDA.

Philadelphia, Penn., June 28, 1913.

Col. Astor a Good Business Man?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a very interesting article in THE SUNDAY TIMES on the late Col. John Jacob Astor and his estate I find this passage: "Was Col. Astor a good business man? On the death of his father, William Astor, in 1890, the family fortune was generally estimated at $65,000,000, compared with the gross valuation of $87,218,704 at Col. Astor's death, twenty years later." These figures indicate that Col. Astor, unlike some rich men's sons, did not, at least, decrease his patrimony, but, on the other hand, the estate at 5 per cent. should have doubled in twenty years and been $130,000,000, instead of $87,000,000 and upward.

Elsewhere in the article Col. Astor's annual income is given at $3,000,000. Allowing this to be true, the minimum on $65,000,000 at 5 per cent. is more than that, and allowing that his own and the estate's yearly expenses be $1,000,000, there would have been $2,000,000 a year for twenty years, or $40,000,000, which, added to the original $65,000,000, would make the estate $105,000,000 at the time of his death.

And this does not count interest on the yearly $2,000,000, compound interest. Figuring interest as low as 4 per cent., the estate should have been considerably in excess of $87,000,000 at the end of twenty years. Either all the basic figures are wrong, or Col. Astor was not a good business man, and it ought to be a great consolation to him, wherever he is now, that he wasn't.

B. J. R.

New York, June 28, 1913.

Does Hygiene Pay?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here is a question for the hygienist: Why is it that among the peasants of Italy, whose teeth never come in contact with a toothbrush and whose hair hardly ever gets shampooed, their teeth are as sound and beautifully white as ivory and a bald head is a rarity, while among the well-to-do classes of other races, who clean their teeth daily and have all the comforts of a bathroom, wherein they can wash body and scalp as often as they wish, the inside of their mouth is a frightful cavern, often patched up with fillings or substitute teeth, and generally they have no more than a few dozens of hair, which the barber must carefully brush from the top of one ear toward the other?

DONATO DI LONARDO.

Plainfield, N. J., June 27, 1913.

England's Unhonored Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have often been struck, in looking over the British Birthday Honors, to find the absence of women's names. Men who have achieved fame as brewers, soapmakers, candle manufacturers, men who have won renown in art, politics, &c., are created knights. Will some one tell me why the women who have won fame on the stage, in literature, in painting, are not so honored? The British boast of fair play and gallantry to women. I shall look forward anxiously to see at least one woman among the honored in the near future.

HENRY PRICE.

New York, June 28, 1913.

Another Captured British Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the letters which have appeared in your paper lately regarding British standards captured by this country and Argentina, I may state that Spain can also boast of possessing one. It is a naval flag and now reposes in a church in the Canary Islands. The great Nelson, then a young officer, was, I believe, concerned in the fight in which it was lost. The flags were bravely fought under and gallantly won, and Britons are not ashamed of the parts they played.

J. N. J. BELL.

New York, June 26, 1913.

A Case for the Psychologist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know if anybody knows what is good for my trouble. Nine years ago I bought some eggs at a store and fried and ate one and was sick for awhile. Tried again and the same thing happened every time, and now I can't eat anything with eggs in. If I rub my eyes or lips with raw eggs they will swell and itch for a long time. I always could eat eggs before that time.

G. H. M.

Whippany, N. J., June 28, 1913.

Currency "Reform."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I thought the idea of currency reform was to take the Government out of the banking business.

[illegible] D. MCLEAN.

New York, June 26, 1913.

DR. LEE'S FIRE FEAT.

Commissioner Johnson Describes Test of Magic Juice's Virtues.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Amagosa Lee of Dahomey came to my office a few days ago at my request. A public school Principal had written to the Mayor that Dr. Lee's person was unaffected by fire. Public school Principals are pretty reliable, so I thought I would look into the matter.

Dr. Lee says he is lecturing here for his livelihood, and he has delivered addresses on Dahomey. He tells me that noting that the natives of Dahomey bathed their skin in the boiled sap of the pawpaw tree before they went hunting as a precaution against infection from scratches and wounds, he followed their example. He discovered, however, on his hunting expedition that this magic juice not only swiftly healed scratches but rendered him immune from the pain of heat and fire. This particular virtue of the sap he claims to have himself discovered.

Of course he gave an exhibition in my office and passed a match slowly backward and forward under his fingers and arms and beneath his neck and chin, and also placed the live coal of the match upon his tongue. I understand he takes a bunch of fifty or sixty wax tapers and performs in like manner with them.

It appeared to me worthy of an examination, and if there was any merit in this wonderful sap bath that it might be available for our firemen, who come so often in contact with the flames.

Of course one is not called upon to accept the ebony doctor's story of his own life nor of his discovery, and certainly his ready flow of British accented English, and, I may say, excessive fluency, impressed me as coming from a man who might end up on the vaudeville stage, and that I still suspect may be his destination.

A great deal of the shine was taken off his performance when my own stenographer lit a match and passed it slowly beneath his hand without experiencing any pain. I have tried it myself, and if you do not let the fire remain long enough in one place it is an easy trick. However, I have not had the practice which doubtless has made the doctor more apt. It is well known that in employments in which men come in contact with a high degree of heat the nervous system adapts itself to the situation, just as it does to cold or any other abnormal condition. The cuticle of the hand may be so thickened that hot coals may be juggled with impunity. And while I would like to give the dark and interesting doctor the benefit of the doubt, my own opinion inclines to the conclusion that our friend from Dahomey has perfected a fairly good stage trick. Anyhow, I am not thinking of ordering any of the juice of the pawpaw tree for the Fire Department.

JOSEPH JOHNSON,
Fire Commissioner.

New York, June 27, 1913.

An "Association of Commuters."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should like to suggest to such of your readers as are interested the formation of an association of commuters on the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. There are a great many thousand such commuters, and all of them have certain vital interests in common; indeed some of these interests are, or may be, almost as vital as life itself. To individually present these interests before a large corporation, or to the community itself, or to an official delegation of the community such as the Public Service Commission, the Coroner, the courts, &c., involves a waste of energy and efficiency. But to combine the interests of these several thousand persons and to have this combined interest officially represented whenever there seems to be need of public action for the good of the traveling public would lend influence and effectiveness, would be a benefit to the community, to the railroad, and, above all, to the commuters themselves.

A comparatively trifling sum of money from each commuter—say $1 a year—would amply care for the expenses of having the commuters' interests watched and suitably represented by counsel when occasion arose.

BRADLEY STOUGHTON.

New Canaan, Conn., June 26, 1913.

Boat Races on the Hudson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every time I come here to witness the Yale-Harvard boat races the impression grows that they should be rowed on the Hudson. The course is not wide enough for two crews, and the unfortunate crew has to row half the course in eel grass—therefore the winner of the flipping coin has half the race before it starts.

Visitors have to arrive and depart under the most dangerous railroad conditions in the United States, which would not be tolerated in any other city. The drawbridge over the river has warped and sunk eighteen inches in the mud. Trains are not allowed to go over it at more than four miles per hour. This is on the main line of the New Haven Road, and owing to the necessity of slowly opening and closing to allow vessels to pass out traffic is delayed over an hour on race day.

GRADUATE.

New London, Conn., June 28, 1913.

Etymologies and Meanings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents has recently become excited because the pituitary gland is neither a gland nor is it pituitary. It seems, however, that it is the strangeness of the word, and not its clinging to an obsolete meaning, which alarms him.

Use and custom seem to harden most of us to such verbal pleasantries. No one is moved to protest because arteries do not carry air, heartburn has nothing to do with the heart, lunatics are not really moonstruck, matinees are given in the afternoon and not in the morning, lighters are very heavy vessels for their size, and, most wonderful of all, coffee is the last thing one would order in a cafe.

F. N. W.

New York, June 26, 1913.

The Bronx "Citizens' Committee."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The conviction that the self-appointed Citizens' Municipal Committee is a self-seeking body is rapidly growing in the minds of many disgusted Bronx citizens because some of its Bronx members and their personal friends are seeking nominations for county offices.

Other Bronx members are trying to nominate district leaders of various parties. Democrats, recently or still affiliated with Tammany Hall, are viewed with favor as candidates on the Fusion ticket.

The Bronx has suffered notoriously from incompetent and dishonest officials. In fact, it never produced a statesman. Does the committee intend to help us, the taxpayers, this year?

ANXIOUS.

New York, June 21, 1913.

Inconsiderate Smokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While I am not a smoker now, I think much of the adverse criticism comes from the smokers not being willing to observe rules that are made for them, and their apparent indifference to the comfort of non-smokers, especially ladies. Very frequently I have cigarette smoke blown into my face so thickly while at luncheon that I am forced to change my seat, which I always do without comment, for I detest a scene.

A lady was asked by a man on a car if his smoking annoyed her, and she replied that it did very much, and he said he knew some people did not like it, but he kept on [illegible] This seems to be a good illustration of the thoughtlessness of smokers.

PARK PLAZ.

COMMUTER'S PROBLEM.

Grand Central Expert Suggests New Facilities of Local Travel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been asked whether future improvements in transportation facilities may ultimately transform the relations of country and town, so that every head of a family now living in the city may have an opportunity of living almost, if not quite, as cheaply in a suburb or country place. The result, of course, would be a spreading of population over erstwhile sparsely settled districts within a radius of fifty or one hundred miles of the working centres. To answer this question it is necessary to consider the obstacles that stand squarely in the way of rapidity and cheapness of transportation, both of which are absolutely essential to a wider radius of suburban residence.

Railroads that connect our great cities with the outer world have not as yet seen the wisdom of departing from the time-honored custom of utilising the surface only of their lands for tracks that are used in common for a jumble of all classes of passenger as well as freight traffic, with the result that mail and express and "limited" trains from afar are given "the right of the road," and commuter and freight trains are made to drag along as best they may. This intermingling of all classes of traffic has already resulted in such dissatisfaction to the commuting public and shippers that many railroad managers publicly have declared their wish that they may be entirely relieved from the obligation of serving suburban communities.

Then again the concentration of local travel within the limits of an hour or two at night and morning means that the railroad plant is rarely used to more than 10 per cent. of its full capacity, and this in turn imposes the need for comparatively high fares with which to pay unproductive fixed charges.

To meet this situation two remedies seem to be worthy of serious consideration. With the electrification of steam lines, it becomes feasible to construct aesthetically and economically designed elevated structures for suburban trains on existing rights-of-way and over the surface tracks, which then could be devoted to the exclusive use of the heavier long haul service. Separate tracks on this upper level, for express and local trains, would permit high speeds and thereby greatly lengthen the distance of an hour's run, the limit of time that the worker can spare for going to or from his work. Not only may the "air rights" of railroad approaches to great cities be employed in this manner for rapid suburban service; but through suitable co-operation with municipalities means may be provided so that the old-fashioned concentration of travelers at congested terminal centres may be replaced by a system of marginal subways or elevated routes that will permit a ready circulation of travel, with frequent stops in the business and manufacturing centres.

To cheapen the cost of service some method must be found for raising the "load factor," or percentage of the full 24-hour capacity of the plant. One way of doing this would be through a graduated range of fares for the different hours of the day, so as to stimulate travel during the hours when movements are now light. Comparatively high rates might be charged between 8:30 and 10:30 A. M., and between 4:30 and 5:30 P. M., with lessening charges either way from these limits, so that during the workmen's hours at night and morning the fares would be within their reach. An increase from 10 per cent. of the railroad's 24-hour capacity to 20 per cent. would cut the fixed charges per passenger in half and reduce the total cost by some 25 per cent. Further improvement of the load factor would, of course, yield correspondingly better results.

Thus, by divorcing commuter from the heavier and more ponderous trunk-line service, by affording unobstructed circulation of trains in the cities, and by graduating the fares so as to cultivate a distribution of the peak loads of traffic over longer periods of the day, the possibility exists of materially increasing rapidity of suburban service and decreasing its cost, so that the city worker can afford to live with his family among more congenial and healthful surroundings.

It would seem that the advantages to be gained from a widened distribution of population are of such compelling importance to the public and the railroads that they might be brought together with a view to working out a practicable programme.

WILLIAM J. WILGUS.

New York, June 25, 1913.

Abuse of the Letter "R."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent who tries to indicate the pronunciation "Mah-sho-loo" by spelling it "Mar-sher-lou" evidently belongs to that unfortunately large group who cannot see (or hear) the difference between "mah" and "mar," and to whom, still worse, the syllables "mosh" and "marsh" sound absolutely alike. It was one of these who thought "Clahk" University was so called because of the "clahk" in the tower!

This is really a sad state of affairs, and one in which educators should feel deeply concerned. Phonetics should be taught in the schools. Every child should know that the word "bar," for example, cannot be properly pronounced without raising the tip of the tongue at the end of the word and drawing it well back close to the roof of the mouth. And every child should know that "Mosh," as in "Mosholu," should rhyme with "wash" and not with "marsh."

W. F. V.

New York, June 26, 1913.

THE SLASHED SKIRT.

The day was fine, the skies were blue,
I saw her in Fifth Avenue,
A picture in the dress review,
With something silken flashing through
The slash in her skirt.

Her manner and her clothes were glad,
She looked quite like a fashion ad.,
And though she wore the hobble fad
I'm sure she didn't know she had
The slash in her skirt.

Ah! she was fair as fair could be,
And tripped along unconsciously
Without the slightest thought of me
Or anybody who might see
The slash in her skirt.

Perhaps because she was so fair
It made some other women there
Turn half around to rudely stare
And whisper: "My! how can she wear
That slash in her skirt?"

How different were the men. To them,
Her radiant rags, from hat to hem,
Were roses on a lovely stem,
And never did a man condemn
The slash in her skirt.

She tripped along unconsciously,
Her artless femininity
So far from any coarseness free,
It really was a joy to see
The slash in her skirt.

So guileless was she, tripping through
The crowds along Fifth Avenue,
I felt, somehow, it was her due
For me to call her notice to
The slash in her skirt—
But I didn't.

W. J. LAMPTON.

TELLS JAPAN'S SIDE OF CALIFORNIA CASE

State's Attitude Inconsistent with Our Previous Acts of Friendship, New Consul Says.

CHARGES PROVED UNTRUE

Bitterness Following Passage of Alien Land Bill Has Passed in Japan, Iijima Asserts.

Asserting at the outset that he meant to be very frank in his discussion of the subject, Kametaro Iijima, the new Japanese Consul General to this city, talked to a reporter yesterday about the California situation at his home, at Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street. Mr. Iijima arrived in this city last Saturday from Japan. He witnessed, he said, all the anti-American demonstrations in that country provoked by the passage of the alien land law in California, and he asserted that he felt well qualified to speak on the attitude of the Mikado's subjects toward us. After referring to our many acts of friendship on behalf of Japan and the deep gratitude felt toward us by his countrymen on that account, Mr. Iijima said:

"Since the Russian war Japan has been counted among the first-class nations of the world. Not only can we stand now on our own feet, but we have become a vital factor in commercial life in the East, and my country people in America have been quite successful, too, especially in California. Now the Californian legislators say that they don't like my countrymen. The legislators have taken extreme steps against the Japanese in that State. If they had been detrimental to the welfare of California, the Californian legislators would have been justified in taking such steps as they did. But the Japanese in California, according to the general belief in Japan, have been very helpful to the agricultural growth of that State. No one, they think, can deny this fact if he is not prejudiced.

"I think the American people should be proud of Japan, now that she has advanced to a point where she can cooperate with this country in the Far East. Because it was the fathers of this nation who brought Japan to the high position she has attained. America and Japan should co-operate in the future, for the good of both countries. The world is wide. Commerce is just beginning in the countries of the Pacific. Take, for instance, China. The masses in that new republic are just beginning to know real human wants. Where do they get their supplies? Of course, they cannot supply themselves for many years to come. American goods will be welcomed, because the Chinese like the Americans.

"An enormous amount of Japanese goods are taken by the Chinese. The Japanese merchants are competing with the American merchants in some fields, but the Chinese market is unlimited. Both American and Japanese merchants can go hand in hand without driving out one another. In addition, there are openings for business enterprise in China. Both Japan and China are aware of what China needs, and Japan is helping that country. The anti-Japanese feeling of old days in China has died out. The China of to-day is only too glad to accept Japan's assistance.

"To cite one case: A new company was recently formed by both the Chinese and Japanese. It is called the China Industrial Development Company. This newly formed company is headed by Mr. Kurachi, once a Vice Minister of the Foreign Office. The capital is 5,000,000 yen, half of which is Chinese, and the other half Japanese. Many companies of this kind and others will be established. But the trouble is Japan and China have not enough capital. They may turn to America for monetary assistance. If America helps the Chinese growth, this country will benefit in the long run. China knows very well that she cannot expect all the assistance she needs in the future from Japan alone, and that the new republic must rely upon the assistance of America and Europe. The open door and equal opportunity will be, of course, applied to every branch of commercial and industrial enterprise in the new republic."

Mr. Iijima was graduated in the class of 1893 from the Tokio Imperial College of Law and he entered the diplomatic service in the same year. After one year in the Japanese Foreign Office in Tokio he was sent to Korea, Vancouver, The Hague, London, St. Petersburg, Rome, and Vienna, where he served either as a Consul or as a legation Secretary. Afterward he was sent to open the Japanese Consulate at Odessa some nine years ago. He was also the first Japanese Consul General in Calcutta, where the Consulate was established after the Russian war. He resigned from the foreign service in 1908 and went into business, but returned to the service last year, became a councilor in the Foreign Office, and held the same office until he was appointed Consul General in this city. He will assume his duties at the Consulate to-day.

BABIES' DEATH RATE LESS.

Welfare Association Encouraged in Propaganda for Nursing.

Despite the heat and humidity during a part of last week, there were only 193 deaths of babies less than one year old in Greater New York, according to the infant mortality figures given out by the Health Department. This number was 29 less than for the corresponding week of last year. The big decrease was in the Borough of Manhattan, where there were only 98 deaths, as compared with 124 last year. So far this year there have been 75 fewer deaths in the five boroughs from all causes of babies under 1 year of age than during the same period last year. The death rate of infants per 1,000 births was 103.1 for the first twenty-five weeks of last year. This year the rate was but 99.8.

The Babies' Welfare Association has started a campaign to show the danger of bottle feeding for babies, and has obtained statistics of a study made in Germany. This shows that out of 100 babies entirely bottle fed, 47 died, and that out of 100 who were nursed for from three to six months only 12 died, and out of 100 nursed for nine months only 3 died. These facts are being placed before mothers by the nurses at the milk stations.

HIGGINS WON'T HAVE PREACHING IN PARK

Commissioner Turns Down the Committee Which Is Starting Its Outdoor Campaign.

SAYS SOME MIGHT OBJECT

And That a Park Is a Place for Recreation, Not for Religion—Thirty Centres Open.

There will be no open-air religious meetings in Van Cortlandt Park this Summer if Park Commissioner Thomas J. Higgins of the Bronx has his way. It was announced that a service would be held at the park at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, but nobody on the grounds seemed to have heard anything about it. One little band of pilgrims which wished to combine recreation and religion made a careful survey, hurrying to every spot where a crowd was collected. There were ball games, golf matches, and cricket matches, but nothing which resembled a religious gathering. Finally, a reporter sought out Sergt. Sullivan of the mounted police.

"I haven't heard anything about it," said the Sergeant. "Perhaps you will find the meeting over on the Jerome Avenue side, half an hour's walk uphill."

But the little band of searchers was spared the journey, for the sound of a cornet at last announced the fact that the service was in progress on a private lot across Broadway from the park, near 246th Street. About 100 men and women were assembled there, and the Rev. Dr. Gustav A. Carstensen, rector of Christ Church of Riverdale and a brother of John Carstensen, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, was the preacher. After the service Dr. Carstensen was asked why the meeting was not held in the park, where he was sure of a big audience.

"Commissioner Higgins refused to grant me a permit," he said. "He told me that if he granted me a permit the suffragettes might apply next, and no one could tell where it would end. So we did the best we could and obtained permission from Augustus Van Cortlandt to hold the meeting on his property. We didn't have a very big crowd, because we selected a spot too far from the street. Next Sunday we are going to get nearer Broadway, and later on we will have a band and more singing."

Calls on Higgins.

The open air meetings are being held both on Sundays and week days in various sections of New York by the Evangelistic Committee of New York City, of which Stephen Baker, President of the Manhattan Company, and a prominent banker, is President. Dr. Carstensen has charge of the meetings in the upper section of the city on Sundays (he preaches at Wall and William Streets during the week) and decided that Van Cortlandt Park was just the place he was looking for. So he sought out Alexander H. Spencer, Chairman of the Parks Advisory Committee, obtained a card of introduction and appeared before Commissioner Higgins.

"I told the Commissioner that I thought a lot of good could be accomplished," said Dr. Carstensen, "but he was firm in his determination not to grant a permit. When I told Mr. Spencer about it he was put out.

"The Commissioner told me frankly that he didn't think the people went to the park to be preached to, and that he considered the park a place for recreation, not for religion. I told him that there were different standards as to what amusement was, but that didn't affect his decision. He said that some people might object to the religious meetings. I presented every argument I could think of and then finding that it didn't do any good I started out to get some other place. Yes, I was very much surprised, and think it is queer that there should be any objection to a religious meeting. But what can I do?"

Dr. Carstensen said that he had no intention of protesting against baseball playing or golf matches in his sermons, and that his only purpose in seeking a permit was to preach the Gospel.

"I take the view of a citizen as well as a minister of the Gospel," he said. "I know some very good and splendid men who play baseball and golf on Sunday. We may have somewhat different views on the matter; that is a question which I had no desire to talk about. But I did think if games were permitted, a permit might be granted for a religious meeting which people were in no way forced to attend."

Higgins Defends Decision.

Commissioner Higgins frankly told a TIMES reporter that he had refused a permit for the religious gatherings.

"I don't think a public park is the right place for a religious meeting," he said. "I remember that a minister came to me and that I told him he would have to find another place for his services. I told him that I feared the religious meeting might offend some one on the other side and might be considered objectionable.

"I think it is pretty generally understood that religious meetings and political meetings cannot be held in the parks. At any rate, that is the position I must take. The people come to the parks for recreation and there is plenty of open ground where the religious services could be held where those who wanted to hear the preacher could go and yet do away with the possibility of any who objected to the service being offended."

President Baker of the committee said that he had heard nothing about the application for a permit to use the park, and Dr. A. J. Smith, Superintendent of the committee, said that no application had been made formally by the committee.

"In London they let every one into the parks," he said, "but I don't know that conditions are the same here. The Park Commissioners have been very good to us and have permitted us to hold meetings in the squares in several sections of the city. I understand that Dr. Carstensen spoke to Commissioner Higgins about it and that the Commissioner thought it would be unwise."

Dr. Carstensen told his audience that in past times the greater part of the preaching was in the open air. The instrumental music was supplied by Mr. Weiss, cornetist, and there were three vocal solos by Miss Rand.

The open-air services were started yesterday in thirty different centres, in tents, on church steps, and on the roofs of parish houses. A roof meeting was held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, and seats were provided for 400. Every seat was taken at the service last night. The Rev. Bob Jones preached at Tent Evangel, at 124th Street, near Morningside Avenue, and fully 4,000 persons attended the services during the day. There was another big crowd at Fort George. Meetings were also held at the Second Avenue Baptist Church, Collegiate Baptist, Calvary Episcopal, Scotch Presbyterian, Madison Avenue Methodist, and most of the Harlem churches. Dr. Smith addressed a meeting under the auspices of the New York Branch of the International Christian Police Association at 245 East Fifty-eighth Street. The services will be continued all week.

It was announced yesterday that many noted preachers would appear at the meetings during the Summer, including the Rev. Dr. J. S. Holden, the Rev. L. Wilbur Chapman, the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Metropolitan Temple, London; the Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton of London, Miss E. Stafford Millar of Australia, and brewers. Interpreters are supplied for meetings in the sections where many foreigners attend.

LITTER IN THE PARKS.

Ball Players Seize on Gaynor's Criticism of the Police to Defy Them.

Mayor Gaynor's censure of the police for arresting youthful offenders in the public parks brought the result yesterday of impeding the park authorities in attempting to enforce the ordinances and rules, particularly the provisions of the ordinances prohibiting the throwing of papers and refuse on the walks and lawns. In Central Park, above Sixty-fifth Street to 110th Street, where probably 50,000 sought the shady walks and benches, hundreds of the visitors overran the forbidden lawns, littered the ground with discarded lunch boxes and other refuse and gave the police much trouble, evidently under the impression that they would not venture to make arrests.

A mounted policeman drove away several thousand persons who took possession of the west and north sides of the reservoir, but after he had dislodged one group and was engaged in dispersing others many defied his order to keep away and returned, and he was kept busy repeating his work. Occasionally he was not obeyed and had to ride his horse directly into a group to compel them to give way. The women there made more trouble for the police than the men.

No arrests were made, but a score of subpoenas were served on persons who refused to keep from the reserved sections of the Park, including six youths who persisted in playing ball, all of whom were ordered to be in court today. As a general thing, however, the service of the summons is the last the policeman ever sees of the defendant, who in many instances succeeds in concealing his identity, and when he fails to appear for trial a search for him is likely to prove a vain effort.

Afraid of Offending Mayor.

Apparently the police hesitated to offend the Mayor by arresting even the ball players. The upper end of the Park, above Ninety-sixth Street to 110th Street, looked like a cheap picnic ground or the old Bowery of Coney Island because of the litter scattered about.

In the Bronx the ball players evidently considered the Mayor's criticism of the police a license for them to defy the police, for there were more ball teams at play in Pelham Bay, Crotona, and Bronx Parks than on any day since the season began. The police, evidently acting under orders, showed no disposition to disturb the players even in sections of parks not commonly set aside for baseball.

In a part of Bronx Park much frequented by women and children opposite Fordham University, a gang of boys played baseball yesterday afternoon. When the game started the women and children were forced to decamp to a safer part of the park. A woman with three small children complained that she had had to move four times because of the ball players. A swift liner hot from the bat, she said, had just grazed the head of one of her children. Her children, she said, were too young to walk very far, and she could not find a place in the park where there were no ball players.

At the police stations it was said that they had received no orders from Headquarters to stop ball playing in the parks unless there was rowdyism or disorder.

At the Bronx Park Police Station, it was said, that in certain parts of the park ball playing was allowed, but that the players were prohibited from playing in sections of the park frequented by women and children.

Bronx Residents Complain.

Complaints for some time have been made by residents of the Bronx against the ball players in the park. As a rule the players on ball nines go to such parts of the parks as they are allowed to play ball in, and it is not so much against these players that complaints are directed as against individual players who start to throw a ball around in places where women and children are congregated. On warm days the Bronx parks are filled with women and children, and they are kept continually on the move by these individual ball players.

Although it was feared that Mayor Gaynor's criticism of the police would encourage the rowdy elements to lawlessness in Prospect Park, there was no vandalism or disorder in Brooklyn's big breathing place yesterday. No arrests for violations of the park ordinances were made, and the great crowd of fresh-air seekers gave the police no trouble.

Where there was no disorder, the visitors, as usual, littered the lawns and paths with papers and boxes in which they had carried food, and the park employes will have an all-day job cleaning up.

Season's First Production.

A. H. Woods will make the first production of the theatrical season of 1913-1914 when he opens the Cohan Theatre on July 19 with "Potash & Perlmutter," a dramatization of the stories of Montague Glass. Hugh Ford will direct the rehearsals that begin this week at the Eltinge Theatre, and preliminary engagements will be played at Atlantic City, Asbury Park and Long Branch. The company will include Alexander Carr, Barney Bernard, Eliza Proctor Otis, Louise Dresser, Joseph Kilgour, and Leo Kohlmar.

Health Picture Shows This Week.

The free motion-picture shows that have been conducted in the parks by the Health Department and the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis will be continued this week. The schedule is as follows: June 30, Corlears Hook Park, Jackson and Cherry Streets; July 1, William H. Seward Park, Essex and Division Streets; July 2, Mulberry Bend Park, Baxter and Bayard Streets, and July 3, Battery Park, Battery Place and State Street.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

There will be a special matinee of "Peg o' My Heart" at the Cort Theatre on the afternoon of July 4.

Louise Drew and Robert Kelly have been added to the cast of Philip Bartholomae's farce, "K'ss Me Quick," which will open at the Shubert Theatre, Boston, on Aug. 4.

Harold Bauer has been engaged to appear with the Philharmonic Society under Josef Stransky in Carnegie Hall on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, the opening date of his American tour on Oct. 5. Mr. Bauer's recitals at Aeolian Hall and his itinerary will take him to the coast.

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CELESTINS

ROSLYN TRIES PLAN OF DISTRICT NURSING

System Used in Large Cities Shows Good Results in the Test.

FOUNDED BY FEW WOMEN

Miss Graves Has Treated More Than 1,000 Cases in a Few Months, but Work Is Not Fully Known.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 29.—Following the system practiced in the cities, the District Nursing Association of Roslyn has been established. While the district nurse in country localities is not unknown, Roslyn is one of the first towns on Long Island to provide such a trained service to the community. It was closely followed in this respect, it is understood, by Great Neck. Miss Augusta Graves, a graduate of the New York Presbyterian Hospital, holds the position at Roslyn, occupying quarters in the Parish House, presented along with Trinity Episcopal Church to the village by Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay.

It is understood that a trained nursing service for Roslyn has long been a cherished plan among a few of the women of the town, including Mrs. Harold Godwin, a granddaughter-in-law of Henry W. Longfellow, who occupies the Longfellow homestead here.

Roslyn is a much-scattered community, what is known as the Highlands section, for example, being so far distant from other points as to be almost a separate hamlet. In cases of emergency, where patients were unable to pay the sometimes prohibitive rate for a private nurse, the need of a district nurse has long been felt by the doctors, who knew what it would mean, even more than the patients.

Several months ago twelve letters were issued by a small committee, expressing this need and sounding a number ofwomen on the subject, who could be efficient in establishing such a system if they would. The result was the association's organization and the employment of the nurse.

Feeling that the matter was of no interest to the public, the organization was reluctant to give out any details concerning its work. The plan has been tried out now, however, and has proved itself indispensable.

Miss Graves has treated more than 1,000 cases since her arrival. At a stated time each morning she holds office hours in the Parish House. Here patients come for dressings or minor ills. Also for advice—mental, moral, and physical. She is on call day and night for any emergency case which may come up and where her services are required by the physician in the case.

It is understood that a certain faction in Roslyn has not yet become familiar with the idea of the modern innovation, and these people continue to follow the old order. Aside from this factional exception, the influence Miss Graves and the association has been felt in the town with satisfactory result. Lecturers have been brought to Roslyn, a fly campaign has been instituted, and health conditions of children, individually, in the public school have received attention. Dr. L. C. Himebaugh, Assistant Director of the Department of Bacteriology of New York, spoke before Roslynites a short time ago on "Flies as a Menace to Public Health." Mrs. Julian Heath is a still more recent speaker.

The Executive Committee of the association has as its Chairman Mrs. John Mann. Acting with her are Mrs. Godwin, Mrs. C. H. Brewer, Miss Rachel Hicks, Mrs. Willard D. Straight, Mrs. Edward Willets, and Miss Margaret Sweeney. The last is Secretary and Miss Hicks is Treasurer of the society.

The charter members of the association include Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Harold Godwin, Miss Cornelia Bryce Pinchot, Mrs. Brewer, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. J. Clapham, Mrs. J. Kent Worthington, Mrs. William Miles, Mrs. Benjamin Stern, Mrs. Samuel Andrews, Mrs. Harry Hogans, Jr., Miss Hicks, Miss Sweeney, Mrs. Henry Fletcher Godfrey, Mrs. Ernest Brewer, Mrs. Henry Carnegie Phipps, Mrs. Charles Hechler, Mrs. Edward Willets, Mrs. Henry Pennington Taller, Mrs. E. K. Pletsch, Mrs. Frank Grey Griswold, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Mrs. Straight.

VAN ALEN WEDDING ABROAD.

After Ceremony in England Couple Will Live Here.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 29.—The marriage of Griswold A. Thompson and Miss May Van Alen will be celebrated next September in Surrey, England, where Miss Van Alen resides. After the wedding the couple will reside in New York.

The exclusive announcement of the engagement in THE TIMES last week was read with much interest in Newport, where they both have many friends.

James J. Van Alen, father of Miss Van Alen, has disposed of all his property in England. After next Fall he will reside in New York, spending his Summers here, where he owns Wakehurst, which has been rented for the first time, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Welsh of Philadelphia. If Wakehurst had not been rented the wedding would take place here.

Mr. Van Alen will return to England next month, and later will start for Africa to hunt until the Fall.

BAILEY ENGAGEMENT ENDS.

Philadelphia Society Girl Not to Wed C. Stanley Hurlbut.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The engagement of Miss Beatrice Bailey, daughter of Charles W. Bailey of this city, to C. Stanley Hurlbut, a prominent figure in society circles here, has been broken at the instance of the girl's father. No reason is given.

Mr. Hurlbut lives with his mother at 2105 Spruce Street. He is a member of the Yale University Club, New York, and the Merion Cricket Club of this city. He is a graduate of Yale and of the University of Pennsylvania Law School and has law offices here and in New York.

The engagement was announced more than two months ago. The Baileys live at 2100 Delancey Street, the most exclusive section of Philadelphia, and are leaders in society.

Wed by Ethical Culture Rites.

Miss Hulda Horwitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Horwitz of 102 West Eighty-second Street, and Prof. William Lawrence Myers of 238 West 138th Street were married at 6:30 last evening in the ballroom of the Hotel Marseille. The ceremony was performed by Dr. David S. Muzzey of the Ethical Culture Society. Mrs. John Berman, sister of the bride, was the matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Rita Lemlein and Miss Harriet Myers. Maynard Jay Myers, brother of the bridegroom, was his best man. The bridegroom, who is a graduate of Columbia University, is Professor of English in the Eastern District High School, Brooklyn. He and his wife will sail on Wednesday for a honeymoon tour in Europe. The wedding supper following the ceremony was attended by 120 friends of the couple.

Miss Waldman Married.

Miss Elsie L. Waldman, daughter of the late Edward Waldman, was married on Friday to A. Glazier Lampke at the home of the bride's mother, 209 Claremont Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Solomon S. Foster performed the ceremony. Miss Waldman was given away by her brother, Victor N. Waldman. Miss Sylvia Unterberg was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mabel and Miss Doris Unterberg. Louis J. Lampke of Oklahoma was best man. The ushers were Arden and Melville Waldman and Dr. Harry Isaacs. Mr. and Mrs. Lampke sailed on the Oceanic on Saturday for a two months' trip abroad.

THEATRE FOR COMIC OPERA.

A New House and Syndicate Is Proposed by Werba & Luescher.

Werba & Luescher announced yesterday that they intended to give New York a new theatre to be devoted to the production of comic opera and operettas exclusively. A syndicate represented by William E. Hills of 15 William Street is to be associated with them, according to the announcement. No site is mentioned, nor is it said when work on the new structure is to be started. The plan, as outlined, is to have a resident company in the theatre, its plays to be sent on tour with another company as soon as the New York run is over.

Among those mentioned as having promised assistance by becoming members of the Board of Governors are Victor Herbert, Harry B. Smith, David Bispham, Walter Damrosch, Christie MacDonald, Reginald de Koven, Channing Pollock, Robert Hood Bowers, Rennold Wolf, Fred Latham, Max Bendix, George Marion, George V. Hobart, Julian Mitchell, and Robert B. Smith.

GATHER FOR EISTEDFODD.

Advance Guard of 40,000 Welshmen Arrive in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—Soloists and choirs from every land formed the advance guard to-night of the 40,000 Welshmen who will visit Pittsburgh this week to attend the International Eistedfodd, their literary and musical festival, and the rest will probably be in the city for the opening session on Wednesday.

Prominent Welshmen from all over the world will be present at the Eistedfodd, some having already arrived from Australia, New Zealand, and countries of Europe.

BLUE LAW IN JERSEY.

Jersey City Saloons Closed in Observance of New Order.

It was not easy to get a drink in Jersey City yesterday. Most of the saloons had clear windows so everybody could see there was nobody inside, and all the doors of these were locked. A few saloonkeepers with mute caution accommodated preferred customers.

Frederick A. Booth.

Frederick A. Booth, son of the late William A. Booth and brother of the late Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, 41 West Tenth Street. He was 64 years old. Mr. Booth was in the real estate business at 41 Union Square. He was active in philanthropic and religious affairs, and was a member of the board of Robert College, Constantinople; Vice Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, senior Elder of the Presbyterian Church on University Place, and Treasurer of the Presbytery of New York.

Rear Admiral Brown Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Rear Admiral George Brown, retired, aged 78, died at his home here to-night. He had been in failing health for several months. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from Indiana in 1849, and served forty-six years in the navy. He was a Lieutenant Comander during the civil war, and commanded war vessels on the Mississippi River and Atlantic Coast. He was commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard from 1885 to 1889 and again in 1893.

Alfred H. Love.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Alfred H. Love, President of the Universal Peace Union since its formation in 1866 and one of the world's foremost workers in the cause of international peace, died at his home here to-day after a brief illness. He was 81 years old. He has been a delegate to peace conferences in many parts of the world, and, with Belva Lockwood and the Baroness von Suttner, was an editor of The Peace Maker.

Sir Samuel Gillott Dies.

SHEFFIELD, England, June 29.—Sir Samuel Gillott, who was formerly a member of the Victorian Parliament, and Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Australia, 1901-1904, died here to-day. He was on a visit to relatives and recently suffered injuries to his spine by a fall while walking in his sleep. Sir Samuel Gillott was born in 1838. He was a noted barrister and one of the large landowners in Australia.

Obituary Notes.

Miss ELIZABETH WALKER, 84 years old, a teacher in the public schools for more than thirty-five years, died on Thursday at her home, 754 Kelly Street, the Bronx. She was formerly assistant to the Principal of the Ninth Street school.

NICHOLAS W. HUBINGER, 57 years old, a wealthy starch manufacturer and owner of trotting horses, died on Saturday at his home in New Haven, Conn., after a prolonged illness.

HARRIET W. MACDOUGALL, widow of Samuel T. MacDougall and a resident of Brooklyn for many years, died on Friday at her home, 1,478 Bedford Avenue.

Mrs. ESTHER B. GRENZBACH, widow of Augustus N. Grenzbach, an official of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died on Saturday after a brief illness at her home, 848 Beech Street, Morris Park, Queens. She was in her eighty-first year.

THOMAS F. MEEHAN, a retired contractor, died on Friday at his home, 342 Forty-fourth Street, Bay Ridge, from kidney disease. He was 41 years old.

MARIE C. GOETZ, wife of Joseph Goetz and a daughter of the late John W. Dehan, is dead at the home of her mother, 429 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn. She was 27 years old.

MARY F. EDWARDS, widow of Orlando F. Edwards, died on Friday in her home at Middle Island, L. I. She was more than 80 years old.

EDWARD CORRIGAN, 40 years old, who had been in the produce business for several years, died on Saturday at his home, 604 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

CORNELIUS DAVENPORT, died on Saturday at his home, 250 Madison Street, Brooklyn. He was a member of Royal Arcanum, and was identified with the Republican Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, 66 years old, formerly engaged in the dry goods business and in banking, died on Friday, at his home, 591 Second Street, Brooklyn.

JAMES W. LYON, 92 years old, an inventor, and for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died on Tuesday, at the home of his daughter, in Evansville, Ill.

GERGE L. BELL, 63 years old, for twenty-four years County Clerk of Hunterdon County, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in Flemington, N. J., from acute indigestion.

Mrs. ANTOINETTE CALYO, a teacher of singing and dancing and the widow of Hannibal Calyo, an artist, is dead of heart disease at Harrison, N. Y. She was 75 years old.

CHARLES D. SIAS, 64 years old, senior partner of the Boston firm of Chase & Sanborn, coffee merchants, died on Friday from cerebral hemorrhage at his Summer home in Wenham, Mass.

AMELIA L. FRENCH, widow of John H. French, died on Friday at her home, 150 Macon Street, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases. She was 73 years old.

JOHN COLLINS, 62 years old, for thirty-five years in the cotton brokerage business in Bridge Street, Manhattan, died on Friday at his home, 845 Union Street, Brooklyn, from a complication of diseases.

ADELINE A. DODGE, 77 years old, widow of Nathaniel L. Dodge, died on Saturday at her home, 15 Wadsworth Avenue, from heart disease.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE W. RIPLEY, an active worker in woman's suffrage and prohibition organizations, died on Saturday after a brief illness at her home, 712 West End Avenue.

ISRAEL SLOMAN, a retired coal broker, died on Saturday at his home, 102 Dean Street, Brooklyn. He was 85 years old.

Mrs. JANE BOSANKO, 53 years old, wife of Alexander Bosanko, a flour manufacturer, is dead at her home, 1,225 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

EMILIA J. BAKER, wife of the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, for many years rector of Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., died on Saturday at Atlantic City.

FREDERICK S. MADISON, 36 years old, died yesterday at his home, 129 Lincoln Street, Montclair, after a lingering illness. For a number of years he had been associated with his father, Edward Madison, Secretary of the Montclair Board of Education.

CHARLES VAN DE WATER, for many years engaged in the hardware business, died yesterday at his home, 17 Washington Street, Rockville Centre, L. I., aged 77 years. He was born in Henry Street, Manhattan, and was related to one of the early Mayors of New York. He was a cousin of the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water.

ORSON P. JEWETT, formerly in business here and a resident of Stafford Springs, Conn., in recent years, died in Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

Col. WILLIAM S. EDEN, widely known as a hotel owner and manager, died in Chicago yesterday after two weeks' illness. He was 70 years old. It was Col. Eden who first scattered in the marble floor of the lobby of the Palmer House a large number of silver dollars.

20,000 AT FUNERAL OF JACOB SCHOEN

Throngs in Procession Following Grand Secretary of B'rith Abraham to the Grave.

SIGHTSEEING AUTOS IN LINE

All East Side Carriages in Service — 600 Telegrams Pour In from as Many Lodges.

The funeral of Jacob Schoen, Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock from his home at 37 Seventh Street. A gathering estimated by the police at more than 20,000, who knew Mr. Schoen as "The Grand Old Man," gathered to pay their last respects to his memory. Mr. Schoen died early Friday morning of heart disease at his home soon after he had attended a meeting of one of the committees of his order.

Such a gathering has not been equaled since the funeral of Rabbi Jacob Joseph. In anticipation of the unusually large number expected at the funeral, Commissioner Waldo detailed Inspector Myers of the First Inspection District, with fifteen Sergeants and two Lieutenants, to maintain order in the streets immediately surrounding the house. Capt. Falconer of the Fifth Street Station and Capt. Ryan of the Clinton Street Station with other details were stationed along the route of the funeral procession.

The crowd began to gather as early as 7 o'clock, notwithstanding the fact that the funeral services were scheduled to begin at 9. Before that hour Inspector Myers considered it advisable to send for twenty more men. When the services were ended, at 10 o'clock, there were more than 400 carriages waiting for representatives of the 350 lodges of the order in New York. They lined both sides of the streets from Houston to Suffolk Street.

Immediately preceding the funeral services Judge Leon Sanders, Grand Master of the Order B'rith Abraham, paid a tribute to the long and faithful work of Mr. Schoen, who for seventeen years had been Secretary of the order. As evidence of the esteem in which he was held, 600 telegrams were received from most of the 687 lodges throughout the United States, representing a membership of 186,000. Following Judge Sanders, the Rev. Dr. Max Fried conducted the ceremonies.

It was all that the police could do to keep back the crowds that surged up to the house when the coffin was carried out. When the procession started, the crowd moved along with it. The route was from Seventh Street to First Avenue, to Houston Street, to Suffolk, and thence over the Williamsburg Bridge. A special detachment of police cleared the traffic on the bridge until the procession had passed over. The long line of carriages stretched over more than twelve blocks. When it was found that the supply of carriages on the east side had been exhausted, many persons obtained sightseeing automobiles and touring cars. Hundreds went by trolley to Washington Cemetery, the burial place.

Among those at the funeral were Henry M. Goldfogle, Judge Leonard A. Snitkin, Judge Benjamin Hoffman, ex-Alderman Adolph Moskowitz, Sol. C. Kraus, Grand Master of the Independent Order of B'rith Sholom of Philadelphia; ex-Grand Master Max Stern of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; Samuel S. Koenig, Max Schwartz, Lemuel Goldstein, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Judah; Isaac Grossman, former Grand Master of the Independent Order Free Sons of Judah; Adolph Stern, Morris Groubard, Sigmund Fodor, Grand Secretary of the Independent Order B'rith Abraham; Emanuel Fiks, ex-Grand Master; Samuel Steinberger, First Deputy Grand Marshal, and Louis Zeltner.

Mr. Schoen was a member of Louis Kossuth Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Crown Prince Rudolph Lodge, Independent Order B'rith Abraham; Independent Order Free Sons of Judah, Admiral Schley Lodge, Order B'rith Abraham, and other lodges and societies. He is survived by his wife and two sons, Eugene Schoen, an architect, and David Schoen, a theatrical manager of Springfield, Mass.

American Music in Switzerland.

A fourth of July celebration in honor of the American Minister to Switzerland, Henry S. Boutell, will be held at the Lucerne Kursaal, Lucerne, Switzerland, on the afternoon of July 3. It will take the form of a symphony concert made up of the works of American composers, followed by an orchestra under the direction of Louis Lombard of New York. The programme includes Chadwick's "Dramatic Overture," Adagietto from Op. 63 of Arthur Foote, Allegretto and Marcia from Op. 62 of Henry Hadley, three compositions by Louis Lombard, and the first and third movements from Op. 42 of Edward MacDowell.

Play Given for 1,200 Seamen.

A special performance of "All Aboard" was given last evening for the officers and sailors of the United States battleship Arkansas, the Brazilian ship Minas Geraes, and the Presidente Sarmiente of the Argentine Republic. There were about 1,200 men in the audience, including 150 United States marines under the command of Capt. Kipp. Capt. Roy C Smith of the Arkansas made a speech thanking Lew Fields and the company for their entertainment.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BROOKS.—June 26, Newark, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. S. Brooks, a son.

HERMAN.—June 24, 454 Fort Washington Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Herman, a daughter.

MAY.—June 24, 87 Moffatt St., Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. L. May, a daughter.

Engaged.

ACKERMAN—GOLD.—Mary Gold to David Ackerman.

BLOCK—COHEN.—Minnie Cohen to Richard Block.

COHEN—COHEN.—Martha Cohen to Herman Cohen.

COOPER—SCHILLER.—Miriam Schiller to Nathaniel Cooper.

DANZIG—HIRSCH.—Florence Hirsch to Hugo Danzig.

FRIEDER—FRIEDER.—Pauline Frieder to Henry Frieder.

GOLDBERG—OETTINGER.—Maude Oettinger to Nat M. Goldberg.

GRUMBACH—MARCUS.—Florence Marcus to Harry Grumbach.

HERMAN—MAYER.—Tessie Mayer to I. C. Herman.

HIRSCHKORN—SCHILL.—Rhea Schill to Herman Hirschkorn.

HOPPE—MEYER.—Marguerite Meyer to Alan Hobbs.

JOSEPH—WEINRIER.—Beatrice Weinrieb to M. H. Joseph.

MANDLE—SCHOOLHOUSE.—Florence Schoolhouse to Urie F. Mandle.

MESSE—KRONER.—Dorothy Kroner to Maurice Messe.

POMERANZ—WASSERMAN.—Lillian Wasserman to Jacob L. Pomeranz.

RAPPAPORT—LEVY.—Pauline Levy to Louis S. Rappaport.

REINER—MEHRLUST.—Anna Mehrlust to Dr. Jacob Reiner.

ROTHCHILD—ROTH.—Stella Roth to David Rothchild.

RUBINSKY—LURIE.—Etta Lurie to Samuel Rubinsky.

SCHILLER—JACOB.—Janet Jacob to Joe Schiller.

SCHWARTZ—GROSS.—Herrut Gross to Isidore Schwartz.

SHAIR—BRINN.—Jessie Brinn to Henry Shair.

SNITMAN—LEBOWITZ.—Tillie Lebowitz to Louis L. Snitman.

STEIN—ALEXANDER.—Florence D. Alexander to Dr. Harry Stein.

WEINTRAUB — MITCHELL. — Myrtle B. Mitchell to Max R. Weintraub.

WOOLF—SCHER.—Ida Scher to Dr. Bernard H. Woolf.

ZIPKES—PINCUS.—Augusta Pincus to Maximillian Zipkes.

Married.

CURTIS—THOMPSON.—On June 28, at St. Paul's Chapel, Columbia University, by the Rev. De Witt B. Thompson, D. D., Josephine Hull, daughter of Agnes H. Thompson and the late Rev. Nathaniel B. Thompson to Henry Skillman Curtis.

HAFF—KRAMER.—On Saturday, June 28, 1913, at the residence of the bride, 256 West 150th St., by the Rev. George Ashton Oldham, Marella Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Kramer, to Wright Boylston Haff.

VIETOR—WOODWARD.—At Le Roy, N. Y., on June 28, Eleanore E. Woodward, daughter of Mrs. O. F. Woodward, to Dr. John A. Vietor of New York City.

ELIAS—STEINBERG.—June 25, Frieda Steinberg to Edward Elias.

HERZOG—EPSTEIN.—June 20, Fanny Epstein to Charles Herzog.

HOFFMAN—MEYER.—June 26, Della Meuer to Sylvan Hoffman.

KOBBE—GOSS.—June 28, Marjorie W. Goss to George M. Kobbe.

OESTREICHER—LEFFLER.—June 29, Cora Leffler to Joseph Oestreicher.

SCHILLER—MORRIS.—June 24, Anna Morris to I. M. Schiller.

SCHWARTZ—RATT.—June 24, Adele Ratt to William L. Schwartz.

Brooklyn.

LANG—BREITERMAN.—June 28, Eva Breiterman to Charles K. Lang.

Newark.

FITCH—HASENAUER.—June 25, Emily Hasenauer to Thomas A. Fitch.

Westchester County.

EHMANN—WHITELEY.—June 28, New Rochelle, Nellie Whiteley to William E. A. Ehmann.

Died.

ALLEN.—Ruth Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Alfred and Emily Allen, suddenly, June 29, at Elmhurst, L. I. Interment private at Woodlawn, June 30.

ASTARITA.—Daetano, June 28, at residence, 165 22d St., Brooklyn. Funeral Tuesday at St. Rocco's Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BAKER.—On Saturday, June 28, in Atlantic City, N. J., Emilia J. Baker, wife of the Rev. Alfred B. Baker, D. D., of Princeton, N. J. Funeral in Trinity Church, Princeton, on Tuesday, July 1, at 11 A. M.

BOOTH.—Suddenly, Sunday morning, June 29, 1913, at residence, 41 West 10th St., Frederick A. Booth. Funeral at the University Place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th St., Wednesday, July 2, at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BOYLAN.—On June 29, at her residence, 450 West 23d St., Elizabeth J. Boylan, (nee Ferrigan,) beloved wife of James R. Boylan. Solemn requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 16th St., Wednesday, July 2, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

BOYLE.—Frank, June 28, at his residence, 650 East 163d St., beloved husband of Margaret Boyle, (nee Winters,) father of Anna, Hugh, Frank, Lawrence, Edward, and Henry. Requiem mass Tuesday, 8 A. M., SS. Peter and Paul Church, 160th St. and St. Ann's Av. Interment at Hudson.

CAWL.—On the First day, Sixth month, the 29th, 1913, Robert Cone Cawl. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,378 President St., Brooklyn, on the Fourth day, Seventh month, the 2d, 2:30 P. M.

EAKINS.—On June 28, 1913, Alice Lillian, wife of William J. Eakins, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Cranmore. Services at her residence, 935 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, on June 30, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FISHER.—On June 28, 1913, Charles Herbert Fisher, son of Sarah B. and the late Charles S. Fisher. Funeral services at his late residence, 752 St. Nicholas Av., Monday, June 30, at 2:30 P. M.

FRENCH.—After a lingering illness entered into rest on Saturday, June 28, 1913, Amelia Lugar, widow of John Henry French. Funeral services at her late residence, 150 Macon St., Brooklyn, Monday, June 30, at 3:30 P. M.

GRENZBACH.—After a brief illness, Saturday, June 28, Esther Bell, widow of the late Augustus N. Grenzbach in the 81st year of her age. Funeral services Monday evening, June 30, at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 848 Beech Street, Morris Park, Long Island. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

HAYWARD.—Rosemary, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hayward, Great Neck, Sunday, June 29. Funeral private.

HORTON.—At White Plains, N. Y., June 28, 1913, Mary L., wife of Cornelius J. Horton, in her 47th year. Funeral service will be held at her late residence, 1 Washington Av., on Monday at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

JEWETT.—At Hartford, Conn., on June 29, 1913, Orson P. Jewett, late of New York City. Funeral at his late residence in Stafford Springs, Conn.

KELLOGG.—William Day, son of Clara M. and the late Aaron Woodruff Kellogg of Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, June 28, 1913, at Saranac Lake, N. Y. Funeral services on Tuesday, July 1, at 3:30 P. M. at the residence of William T. Day, 414 Westminster Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

KENDALL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 29, Elizabeth A., wife of Benjamin F. Kendall. Services at 8 P. M. on Monday at her late residence, 404 Central Av., East Orange

GIANTS AFTER PENNANT--MOTORBOATS--CYCLING--YACHTING--TENNIS

GIANTS FACE BIG TEST THIS WEEK

McGraw's Men in Four-Game Battle with Phillies for First Place.

The eyes of New York fandom in particular and the entire baseball world in general will be focused on the happenings at National League Park, Philadelphia, during the next four days, while the Giants and the Phillies engage in the most important series that the present season has yet produced. On the one hand the faltering Phillies will be engaged in a battle to protect the lead which they have held throughout the season, and on the other the Giants will try to crown a stirring advance from the second division by going into first place. It will be a crucial series for both teams in every sense of that most overworked word.

On the form displayed during the past month the Giants seem to have the edge on the Phillies at the present time, and, regardless of the outcome of the coming four games, McGraw's men seem destined to go to the front soon. One month ago Dooin's team was in first place, seven and one-half games ahead of the Giants, and the latter team was floundering in the second division. To-day the teams come together with that once impressive lead dangling on the Phillies' belts by the threadbare margin of a half-game. Picking up seven games on the leaders in one month's time is a most impressive showing, and the Giants are now going at a clip that promises a more decided advance.

To date the Giants and Phillies have hooked up in twelve of the twenty-two games called for by the season's schedule. Only ten have gone to decision, however, as two games at the Polo Grounds resulted in ties. One of these was the memorable 0 to 0 engagement on April 25, when the Giants were denied a victory because McCormick batted without being properly introduced. The Giants have played eight games with the Phillies at the Polo Grounds and won six of them, the other two being tie games. At Philadelphia the Doolittes have had equal success, winning each of the four games played there. Only two of the twelve games might be referred to as one-sided. Nine of the twelve games have shown the two teams separated by two runs or less at the finish, and four have gone into extra innings.

The edge in between the two teams seems to rest in the pitching staffs, and in this particular field the Giants hold the upper hand. McGraw has three sterling boxmen in Mathewson, Marquard, and Tesreau, with Demaree a capable understudy for the Big Three. Dooin has only Alexander and Seaton to rely so much on, and the former has been showing the effects of the strain. Properly worked, this Philadelphia pair carries as much pitching strength as any two pitchers in the league. Overworked, they will crack like every other pitcher who ever threw a ball.

A close analysis of the Phillies' work shows that Seaton and Alexander have figured in more than two-thirds of the games already played by the team. Getting down to figures the Quakers have played sixty-two games, including ties, and their two star boxmen took part in forty-three of these contests. Of the thirty-eight games Seaton has won twelve and Alexander has won eleven. Brennan, the next in point of reliability, though somewhat of an in-and-outer, has accounted for seven more.

Neither Seaton nor Alexander has the frame of a Tesreau, and therefore the hard work is exacting its toll. At least such was the case last week in the clash with the Superbas. The coming week may have another story, and it is next to a certainty that the Giants will have a chance to learn whether Seaton and Alexander have cracked before to-morrow night—unless rain interferes with one of the first two games. One of Dooin's aces will be set to work this afternoon and the other to-morrow.

If Earl Moore, Rixey, and Chalmers would come through with some of the form that they showed in other years the coming series would not mean so much to the Phillies. But this trio to date has accounted for only four victories between them, Rixey having two victories, while the other two got one apiece. Mayer has shown high class form at times, but has yet to prove himself a steady and dependable boxman. Such is the crisis which now confronts Dooin and which makes the Giants' chances of sweeping to the front so impressive.

The latter days of the week may reverse the result of this one series, as the Giants will have to play Brooklyn at Ebbets Field while the Phillies are playing Boston, and there is no disputing that the edge in this combination rests with the Phillies.

The Doolittes are a better fielding team than the Giants, and the New Yorkers have as much of an edge with the stick, despite the presence in the Quaker outfield of the league's two leading sluggers, Cravath and Magee.

Despite the recent slump of the Phillies there is no other team in the league that seems to have a better chance of fighting the Giants for the pennant. Another pitcher to assist Rucker and Ragon would keep Brooklyn close to the leaders, but the present staff seems a bit weak for the task. The Superbas are well balanced otherwise, and there is no question of Dahlen having the best club that has represented Brooklyn in a dozen years. The Cubs and Cardinals are breaking for want of pitching strength, and the Pirates are still in the throes of an inexplainable slump, despite a great collection of ball players—on paper as good as any team in the league. The Braves and Reds have had no pennant dreams to worry them, but Joe Tinker is now getting results, and will cause plenty of trouble for the teams higher up before the season is completed.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Takes Final Game of Series from Cubs.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Cincinnati won the final game of the series with Chicago here to-day by hammering Pierce out of the box in the fifth inning. The score was 9 to 6. It was somewhat of a hitting feast for both sides, although the locals had much the better of the argument.

Ames was hit fairly hard, and after Cincinnati had obtained a commanding lead in the fifth Manager Tinker decided to relieve him with Brown, and the latter held the game safe. Richie, on the other hand, was effective while he was in the box, but did not go in early enough to be of value. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, lf	4	1	2	2	0	Leach, cf	3	2	1	4	0
Dev're, lf	1	0	0	0	0	Evers, 2b	4	1	2	3	3
Bates, rf	3	1	0	1	0	Sch'lte, rf	4	0	0	0	0
M'ra'ns, cf	4	3	3	6	0	Zim'n, 3b	4	1	2	0	3
Tinker, ss	3	1	1	2	2	Saier, 1b	3	2	0	10	3
Hob'l, 1b	3	0	2	8	0	Mitch'l, lf	4	0	2	1	0
Dodge, 3b	4	2	1	0	1	E'dw'l, ss	4	0	1	2	3
Groh, 2b	2	1	1	2	5	Archer, c	3	0	0	3	2
Kling, c	4	0	1	6	1	Pierce, p	2	0	0	1	0
Ames, p	2	0	0	0	1	Richie, p	1	0	0	0	1
Brown, p	2	0	1	0	0	*Williams	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	9	12	27	10	Total	33	6	8	24	15

*Batted for Richie in the ninth inning.

Errors—Leach, Archer, Bates, Groh.

Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	5	0	1	0	0		—9
Chicago	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0		—6

Two-base hits—Evers, Marsans. Three-base hits—Reecher, Marsans, Dodge, Kling. Hits—Off Pierce, 10 in 4 1-3 innings; off Richie, 2 in 3 2-3 innings; off Ames, 6 in 5 innings; off Brown, 2 in 4 innings. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Hobiltzell. Sacrifice flies—Archer, Groh. Double play—Evers, Saier, and Bridwell. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 4. First base on balls—Off Pierce, 1; off Richie, 1; off Ames, 1; off Brown, 1. Struck out—By Pierce, 2; by Richie, 1; by Ames, 3; by Brown, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

Sheriff Stops Baseball Game.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 29.—Although permitting the State League baseball game between Albany and Scranton teams to be completed at Chadwick Park to-day, Sheriff Peasley of Albany County stopped the Troy-Wilkesbarre game, which was started on the same grounds. The Sheriff acted on complaint of John M. Hurley, a New York detective, who alleged he purchased a ticket entitling him to admission to the game.

James E. Tamsett, manager of the Albany team; John A. McCarty, William Cranston and James Catis, members of the Troy team, were arrested, charged with violating the section of the Penal Code prohibiting baseball games on Sunday to which admission is charged. They were arraigned before Justice of the Peace Christopher Valentine, of the Town of Colonie, who fixed the recognizance for their arrest, and their cases will be heard to-day. Their trade was put over for a week.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 9; Chicago, 6.
St. Louis, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 3.
Jersey City, 6; Montreal, 0.
(Seven innings.)
Newark, 3; Rochester, 3.
(Called in ninth inning.)
Providence, 3; Buffalo, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	47	17	.734
Cleveland	41	28	.594
Chicago	38	32	.543
Boston	34	29	.540
Washington	36	32	.529
Detroit	28	43	.394
St. Louis	28	45	.384
New York	19	45	.297

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	38	21	.644
New York	39	23	.629
Brooklyn	34	26	.567
Chicago	33	32	.508
Pittsburgh	30	34	.469
St. Louis	27	38	.415
Boston	25	37	.403
Cincinnati	25	40	.385

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Newark	45	23	.662
Rochester	40	29	.579
Buffalo	37	34	.521
Providence	33	35	.485
Baltimore	33	36	.478
Jersey City	30	36	.455
Montreal	28	37	.431
Toronto	26	42	.382

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Newark at Baltimore.
Jersey City at Providence.
Rochester at Montreal.
Buffalo at Toronto.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Crawford's Home Run Gives Detroit Victory Over St. Louis.

DETROIT, Mich., June 29.—Sam Crawford's home run into the runway between the centre-field bleachers and the gate gave Detroit a victory over St. Louis in the final game of the series this afternoon by a score of 5 to 2. Two men were on the bases when Crawford connected.

Mitchell pitched good ball up to the seventh, but Detroit bunched two doubles and a single, in addition to the home run, in this inning, and scored four runs. Although St. Louis batted Dubuc fairly hard, he kept the hits scattered. Cobb's hitting was a feature. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss	5	2	1	4	3	Shot'n, cf	4	0	0	1	0
Vitt, 3b	5	0	1	1	2	Stov'l, 1b	4	0	3	11	1
Cw'rd, rf	5	1	2	0	0	Pratt, 2b	3	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf	4	0	3	4	0	Wil'ms, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Veach, lf	4	0	1	2	0	Brief., lf	4	1	2	1	0
Pipp, 1b	3	0	0	9	0	Austin, 3b	4	0	1	1	1
H'n'sy, 2b	3	0	2	0	4	Lav'ns, ss	3	0	1	1	1
Stanage, c	4	1	2	7	1	Agnew, c	4	0	0	5	0
Dubuc, p	4	1	2	0	1	Mitch'l, p	3	1	1	1	0
						*Wallace	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	5	14	27	11	Total	34	2	9	24	12

*Batted for Lavans in the ninth inning.

Errors—Shotten, Pratt, Austin, Lavans, Agnew, Crawford.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0		—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Stovall, Lavans, Dubuc (2), Cobb, Brief. Home run—Crawford. Sacrifice fly—Pratt. Stolen bases—Cobb, Mitchell. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Struck out—By Dubuc, 6; by Mitchell, 4. Passed ball—Stanage. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Sheridan.

At Chicago.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Beall, cf	4	0	1	4	0	J'st'n, 1b	2	0	0	7	0
Rath, 2b	4	1	1	2	6	C'pm'n, ss	2	0	0	5	4
Lord, 3b	4	1	3	1	2	Olson, 3b	4	0	0	0	2
Chase, 1b	4	1	2	13	0	Turn'r, 2b	2	0	0	3	2
Coll'ns, rf	3	0	0	0	0	J'kson, cf	4	1	3	0	0
Bodie, lf	3	0	0	2	0	Ryan, cf	4	0	1	1	0
Schalk, c	3	0	1	2	1	Graney, lf	4	0	1	3	0
W'ver, ss	3	0	0	1	4	O'Neill, c	2	0	0	3	0
Russell, p	3	0	0	0	4	Carisch, c	0	0	0	2	1
						Kahler, r	1	0	0	0	3
Total	39	2	8	27	17	Bl'nd'g, p	1	0	0	0	1
						*Lajoie	0	0	0	0	0
						†Bir'ham	1	0	0	0	0
						‡Leibold	0	0	0	0	0
Total							27	1	5	24	11

*Batted for O'Neill in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Kahler in the seventh inning.
‡Ran for Carisch in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0		—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

Three-base hit—Chase. Hits—Off Kahler, 6 in six innings; off Blanding, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, (2), Lajoie. Double plays—Turner, Chapman, and Johnston; Rath, Weaver, and Chase; Rath and Chase. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 8. Bases on balls—Off Russell, 6. Struck out—By Kahler, 3; by Blanding, 1; by Russell, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

At St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug'ns, 2b	3	1	1	4	3	Byrne, 3b	4	1	1	0	0
Magee, lf	3	1	1	2	1	Carey, lf	3	0	1	3	0
Oakes, cf	4	1	1	0	0	Viox, 2b	4	0	1	1	0
M'w'y, 3b	3	0	0	0	5	Butler, ss	4	0	0	2	2
K'tc'y, 1b	1	0	0	12	2	Miller, 1b	3	1	0	8	0
Evans, rf	2	0	0	4	0	Wilson, rf	4	1	2	0	0
O'L'ry, ss	3	0	0	2	6	K'm'rs, cf	4	0	3	3	0
Wingo, c	3	1	2	2	1	Col'm'n, c	2	0	0	4	2
Harm'n, p	3	0	1	0	1	Hend'x, p	2	0	0	0	1
						Camn'z, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Adams, p	0	0	0	0	1
						*Hyatt	1	0	1	0	0
						†Clarke	1	0	1	0	0
						‡Wagner	1	0	0	0	0
Total	25	4	5	27	20	Total	33	3	9	24	6

*Batted for Camnitz in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Kelley in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Adams in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	N.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0		—4
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0		—3

Two-base hits—Viox, Hyatt. Three-base hits—Kommers. Hits—Off Hendrix, 5 in five and one-third innings; off Camnitz, none in two-thirds inning; off Adams, none in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Carey, Magee. Sacrifice fly—Konetchy. Stolen bases—Miller, Wingo. Left on base—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on balls—ff Hendrix, 2; off Adams, 1; off Harmon, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Camnitz, (Mowrey.) Struck out—By Hendrix, 4. Wild pitches—Harmon, Camnitz. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and Eason.

TRIPPLED YACHT WINS ALBANY RACE

Peter V. Breaks Record After Meeting with Many Mishaps on Journey.

With her engine bound with wire to hold it together, a cracked water jacket, and the frame of the motor chained down, the motor yacht Blue Peter V. crossed the finish line off the New York Motor Boat Club's house at West 147th Street at 1:25:21 P. M. yesterday, not only the winner in her class in the 235-mile race to Albany and return, but she had broken the record for that distance, having beaten last year's record made by the Thistle by 1 hour, 43 minutes and 25 seconds, thus winning the time prize.

Commodore C. F. Chapman, who timed the boats at the finish, declared that the performance of the Blue Peter and her crew was the most remarkable in the history of motor boating to date, and an exhibition of pluck and endurance seldom seen in a crew.

Instead of retiring from the race, as many other troubles developed, the crew worked with might and main to keep the engine running at all hazards; working all night in shifts, they succeeded in doing so, having to pump continually during the last hours to keep the boat free of the water they had to pour on the hot engine. The Blue Peter's time for the course was 23:55:21, and her corrected time 23:02:45.

The second boat in the race, in which ten started on Saturday, was the Excelsior, owned by T. Troisen of the New York Motor Boat Club. Her elapsed time was 26:30:10, and her corrected time 23:57:58. J. H. Wallace's Thistle was third, her elapsed and corrected times being 25:16:35 and 24:37:32, respectively, and the Respite of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, owned by Dr. V. C. Pedersen was fourth, her elapsed time being 30:01:20, and corrected, 23:11:53.

The performance of the Fabian, owned by W. A. Thomas, was remarkable. She started at 11:33 on Saturday morning, and was the leader by 57 minutes at the Albany turn, the Blue Peter being second, and the Thistle and Excelsior tying for third place at that point. The Fabian would surely have broken all records, but when she arrived off Fort Washington, only a mile from the finish, at 12:50 yesterday, her engine "froze" in the bearings. Even then, if she had drifted down to the finish instead of taking a tow, she would have captured the prize.

The Ima Howard, owned by H. Squires, and the Bathurst broke down at Tarrytown and Peekskill, respectively, on the outward trip and retired. The other starters were the Frances H., G. W. Hoertel, L. Wolters's Lillian II., and J. H. Smith's Oeysee.

Y. M. H. A. Games at Pelham Park.

The athletic games of the Young Men's Hebrew Association of Manhattan were held at Pelham Bay Park yesterday under the auspices of the Y. M. H. A. Athletic League. The summary:

220-Yard Dash, Senior Handicap.—Won by S. A. Shapiro, (scratch;) Max Reman, (2 yards,) second; Al Schaffer, (4 yards,) third.

100-Yard Dash, Junior Handicap.—Won by A. Weinstein, (scratch;) Milton Adams, (scratch,) second; M. Schreiber, (5 yards,) third.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Taub, (scratch;) J. Powa, (25 yards,) second; A. Zelvin, (25 yards,) third.

Half-Mile Walk.—Won by E. Janowitz; I. Keller, second.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by A. Brissell, (scratch,) distance 18 yards 5 inches; E. Banor, (9 inches,) distance 17 yards 6 inches, second; I. Heller, (9 inches,) distance 17 feet 5 inches, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Left and Right, Handicap.—Won by A. Brissell, (3 feet,) distance 67 feet ½ inch; H. Yads, (4 feet,) distance 64 feet 2 inches, second; W. C. Mayer, (4 feet,) distance 64 feet ½ inch, third.

One-Mile Relay.—Won by team composed of Brissel, Banor, Taub, and Shapiro; team composed of Marburger, Weinstein, Adams, and Mayer, second.

Rust Principal Point Winner.

Harry Rust was the principal point winner yesterday at the first set of members' games held on their grounds by the Mott Haven Athletic Club. Rust was first in the 600-yard handicap from the ten-yard mark in 1 minute 21 seconds, and later in the series he accounted for the one-mile handicap from scratch in 4:50. The summary:

60-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by R. Mohr; T. M. Coulter, second; J. Power, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

60-yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Beck, (2 feet;) R. Mohr, (10 feet,) second; J. Sheffold, (scratch,) third. Time—0:07 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Rust, (10 yards;) J. Sheffold, (scratch,) second. A. Russman, (10 yards,) third. Time—1:21.

Obstacle Race, Scratch.—Won by A. Keppler; J. Powers, second; R. Barringer, third. Time—2:04.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. Rust, (scratch;) A. Russman, (scratch,) second; L. Schmidt, (scratch,) third. Time—4:50.

New York Turners Win Titles.

DENVER, Col., June 29.—Paul Krimmel, New York Turn Verein, and John F. Bissinger of the same organization were declared to-day first and second champions of the thirty-first North American Bunde's Turnfest, which closed here to-day. These men participated in the ten events necessary for championship and captured the most points. It was stated by officials that full announcement of awards would be made late to-night.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT JERSEY CITY.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	11	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	7

Batteries—Smith and Burns; Doescher, Brandon, McHale, and Wells.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	5	0	1	0	0			6	9	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0

Called by agreement.

Batteries—McHale and Blair; Mattern and Madden.

AT NEWARK.

										R.	H.	E.
Newark	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3	11	1
Rochester	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3	9	2

Game called in Newark's half of tenth, with two out, in order to allow teams to catch a train.

Batteries—Barger and Higgins; Keefe and Jacklitsch.

AT ROCKY POINT, R. I.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3	9	3
Buffalo	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	5	3

Batteries—Bailey and J. Onslow; Holmes, Stephens, and Lalonne.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS.

State League.

At Syracuse—Elmira, 5; Syracuse, 4.
At Albany—Scranton, 3; Albany, 1.
At Troy—Wilesbarre, 4; Troy, 0. (Five innings; game stopped.)
At Utica—Utica 3; Binghamton, 1. Utica, 4; Binghamton, 0.

American Association.

At St. Paul—Milwaukee, 11; St. Paul, 5.
At Columbus—Columbus, 1; Toledo, 0. Columbus, 7; Toledo, 3.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 3; Louisville, 1. Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 0.
At Minneapolis—Minneapolis, 18; Kansas City, 7.

Eastern Association.

At New Haven—New Haven, 2; New London, 0.
At Bridgeport—Bridgeport, 6; Hartford, 4.
At Waterbury—Waterbury, 4; Springfield, 1.

Pacific Coast League.

At Oakland—Portland, 6; Oakland, 2.
At San Francisco—Portland, 7; Oakland, 2.
At Venice—Venice, 5; San Francisco, 2.
At Los Angeles—Venice, 11; San Francisco, 1.
At Sacramento—Sacramento, 7; Los Angeles, 3.

Southern League.

At Mobile—Chattanooga, 1; Mobile, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 7; Nashville, 3.
At Montgomery—Montgomery, 10; Atlanta, 9.
At Memphis—Birmingham, 7; Memphis, 8.

BRULEUR WINS GRAND PRIX.

French President Sees Saint Alary's Colt Take World's Richest Stake.

PARIS, June 29.—The Grand Prix de Paris, the richest prize in the racing world, was won to-day by M. E. de Saint-Alary's bay colt Bruleur, which two weeks ago finished third in the French Derby. Baron Gourgaud's Opott was second and Vicomte d'Harcourt's Ecouen third.

Several American owners figured in the race, but not in the money. W. K. Vanderbilt had two entries, Pirpiriol and Reindeer; August Belmont, Bayard III.; Herman B. Duryea, Blarney, and Frank J. Gould, Fil d'Ecosse, but all ran unplaced.

The Grand Prix de Paris is an event for three-year-olds at one mile and seven furlongs. It was valued this year at $72,000. Bruleur was at 5 to 1 in the betting. He kept in the background until they straightened out for the run home, when he shot to the front and won by a length. There were nineteen other contenders.

The President of the Republic, Raymond Poincaré, and the members of his Cabinet, several diplomatic representatives, including the American Ambassador, and a host of celebrities came early to Longchamps, where one of the largest throngs which ever witnessed the blue ribbon event of the French turf had gathered. The day was brilliant with sunshine and the turf was in fine condition.

The race proved to be the fastest recorded since its foundation fifty years ago. Bruleur's time was 3 minutes 13 2-5 seconds. Houli won the event last year in 3 minutes 19 seconds.

FEATHERWEIGTS AT RINK.

St. Nicholas A. C. Card Heads Week's Programme at Local Clubs.

The featherweight carnival at the St. Nicholas Rink Wednesday night holds first place on the boxing programme arranged for the coming week at local clubs. The signing up of Johnny Kilbane, featherweight champion, to box the ultimate winner of the tournament, as he did last year when Johnny Dundee earned his chance to battle for the title, has added additional interest to the coming bouts. The Garden A. C. will be used this week, and practically all the important "talent" will be seen at the St. Nicholas show.

The card calls for three ten-round bouts, with Joe Goldberg of Rochester as the headliner in the main event. Goldberg sprang into sudden prominence last week by his knockout victory at Rochester over Kid Julian of Syracuse. Julian's showing in recent bouts made him loom up as a likely contender for the championship of his clas, and Goldberg's feat of stopping the clever Syracuse boy puts the former strongly in the limelight. Goldberg's opponent in the main event Wednesday night will be Frankie Fleming, the Canadian featherweight, who has shown his ability with all the leading boxers of his class.

The Atlantic Garden A. C. of the lower east side will put on its usual programme of three ten-round bouts tomorrow night. Fighting Joe Hyland of New York and Young Tack of Brooklyn will come together in the main bout. The other two bouts will show Paddy Sullivan versus Young Evans, and the Kohoma Kid versus Frankie Killeen of the east side.

The Olympic A. C. of Harlem, at Manhattan Street near Amsterdam Avenue, will put on three ten-round bouts at its weekly show to-morrow night. Teddy Hubbs of Pittsburgh and Walter Hennessey of the west side will be the headliners. The other ten-round bouts will show Barney Smith of England versus Frankie Notter of the west side, and Young Ketchell of the east side versus Kid Goodman of Canada.

The usual week-end shows will be put on Saturday night at the Fairmont, St. Nicholas, and Atlantic Garden A. C. of New York, and at the National, Irving, and Gowanus Clubs of Brooklyn.

CANOE CHALLENGER HERE.

R. B. Britton Brings Three Boats to Race for Championship.

Ralph B. Britton, challenger for the International Cup for sailing canoes, arrived at the camp of the Atlantic Division of the American Canoe Association yesterday. The Canadian crossed over from the home of the New York Canoe Club, on Gravesend Bay, where he had stayed on Saturday evening. He brought with him to the camp at Ward's Point, Tottenville, S. I., the three canoes that he will use in the international contests.

The American canoeists at the camp were not at all sanguine that the United States would be able to defend the cup successfully. The majority believed that Mr. Britton is the most dangerous challenger that ever has come after the prize. There will be racing at the camp to-day.

Notes of the Golfers.

Holiday golf will command particular attention at every club in this district this week. All over the country golfers by the thousands will take to the links on the Fourth and the day following. Competitive golf will be at a standstill until the Powelton tournament next week.

The New York Newspaper Golf Club will hold a foursomes tournament to-morrow at Upper Montclair. Pairs will be started up to 1 o'clock. At 4 a golfers' dinner will be served in the clubhouse. Next Monday the newspaper men will run off their qualifying round for the July handicap at Van Cortlandt Park.

Midsummer lulls have no place in the schedule of the Great Neck Golf Club, for competitions for the President's, Captain's, and the A. E. Scheff Cups are on the cards, Joseph Mellana has offered a trophy for the events of July 4. At present there are 165 members in the club.

New officers have been chosen by the members of the Deal Golf and Country Club as follows: President—Frederick H. Eaton; Vice President—Richard H. Higgins; Secretary—Herbert W. Hill, and Treasurer—Francis J. Alvord. The scope of the Greens Committee has been changed so that in future this committee will have only the care of the links on its hands. The members are J. E. Kelley, Chairman; J. F. Shanley, and Col. George Harvey. Club competitions will be in charge of the Golf Committee, comprising Herbert W. Hill, Chairman; S. D. Lounsbery, and Richard H. Higgins. A new House Committee also has been chosen with A. G. Scherer, Chairman; James T. Smith, and W. H. Duval. Joseph M. Byrne, J. H. Haggerty, and William R. Hees are the Executive Committee.

Billy Gibson Association Outing.

The warring political factions in the Bronx will declare an armistice next Sunday and sail to Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point, to attend the annual outing and games of the Billy Gibson Association. The best known promoter and sporting man in the country will on this occasion have a chance to entertain his thousands of friends. It will be the most important affair of its kind held in this city. It will be an occasion where the layman will have a chance to see "who's who" in this great big city. The sporting fraternity will be on hand. Every noted boxer in the country who will be within train ride of the city will be at the grove to enjoy the games.

No-Hit Game for Loomis.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 29.—Loomis of the Adrian South Michigan League team to-day pitched a no-hit game against Bay City. Only twenty-seven men faced Loomis, and of these nine struck out. In the ninth inning the first man up reached first base on an error, but the next batter hit into a double play and the third man fanned.

O'Brien Wins Two Mile Swim.

Thomas O'Brien of the American Life-Saving Society yesterday won the two-mile swimming race between the American Life-Saving Society and the United States Life-Saving Corps at Jamaica Bay, L. I. O'Brien, who received a silver loving cup, covered the distance in 30 minutes 10 seconds. Benjamin S. Larry, United States Life-Saving Corps, was second, and William J. Tasliori, Jr., American Life-Saving Society, third.

THE TURF.

RACING BELMONT PARK

TO-DAY AT 1:30 P. M.

RACE TRAINS leave Pennsylvania Station 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Also Flatbush Av. 12:28, 1:00, 1:30, 1:55 P. M. Also by trolley.

KRAMER IS WINNER IN STRAIGHT HEATS

American Cycling Champion Defeats Italian Star in Newark Velodrome Race.

Frank Kramer, America's cycling sprint champion, lowered the colors of Francisco Verri, the Italian speed marvel, in the special match race which featured yesterday's programme at the Newark Velodrome. Verri's great showing a week ago, when he defeated Joe Fogler in straight heats, led to the choice of Kramer as Verri's next opponent, and the veteran had no easy time. He won two straight heats from the Italian, but in neither case did Kramer go across the line by an entire wheel's length in front of Verri. The Italian was twice compelled to leave the track owing to punctures, necessitating three starts before the second and deciding heat was finally raced. Verri made a great spurt from behind in the second heat, and was gradually gaining on the champion when the finish line was reached.

Donald McDougall of the New York Athletic Club continued his conquests in the amateur ranks, although he failed to get one of the prizes in the one-third-mile handicap. He won his heat from scratch in 37 2-5 seconds, clipping one-fifth of a second from his own former world's record for the distance by an amateur rider. He finished third in the final of this race, but was disqualified for cutting his way to the front "on the pole." McDougall led the field home in the final of the half-mile open, after a bad spill had eliminated the others who were looked upon to make the amateur champion extend himself.

Joe Fogler furnished a surprise in the three-mile open for professionals, in which the riders were paced by foreign riders on tandems up to the 2 2-3-mile mark. When the tandems turned aside to let the riders jockey for position, Kramer, Clark, Goullet, Grenda, Fogler, and Cavanagh were all up in the front of the line. Fogler's sprint was well-timed and Kramer was unable to overhaul him, finishing a half-length behind the Brooklynite. Grenda had to be content with fifth place, and both Goullet and Clarke were shut out. The summary:

One-Mile Novice, Amateur.—Won by W. Perdue, East Orange; F. Helwig, Newark, second. Time—2:20 3-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—Won by Julian Gautier, France, (130 yards;) Norman Anderson, Denmark, (125 yards,) second; H. E. Bleeker, New York, (170 yards,) third. Time—1:52.

One-Mile Match Race, Professional, (best two in three heats.—First heat—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; Francisco Verri, Italy, second. Time—3:01. Second heat—Won by Kramer; Verri second. Time—2:57.

One-third-Mile Handicap, Amateur.—Won by Joseph J. Daley, B

PROGRESSIVES PLAN BIG BIRTHDAY FETE

Col. Roosevelt Will Be the Main Attraction at Three Days' Celebration in Newport.

A CLAMBAKE FOR 10,000

Bull Moose Leaders Will Address Gatherings on the Policies to be Advocated by the Party.

The Progressive Party will celebrate the first anniversary of its creation on July 1, 2, and 3, at Newport, R. I., with what the press agent of the Progressive National Service termed yesterday "the biggest political joy feast ever held in this country." Col. Roosevelt is to be the big attraction, but all the prominent Progressive leaders in the country are expected to be present and make speeches. The celebration was arranged by the National Service end of the Progressive Party, and that organization will have charge of all the arrangements.

As July 2 is Navy Day at Newport, the Bull Moose programme will be arranged to fit in with the regular festivities of the day. The Colonel will arrive on that day and make a non-partisan speech on "The American Navy" in the convention hall on the beach. This will be followed by a clambake in a tent to hold 10,000 persons, and after that the Colonel will sound the keynote of politics in the conference, and will open a discussion of Progressive ideals that will last through the other two days. At the clambake other speakers will be Dr. Perrin of Franklin House, Boston; Reuben Wallace Peckham of Rhode Island, who will be the host of the assemblage; ex-Speaker Joseph Walker of Massachusetts, who will talk for New England, and National Committeeman B. F. Fridge of Mississippi, who will be spokesman for the South. As the fleet will be in the harbor on July 2, Col. Roosevelt will review it.

There will be two sessions of the conference on July 3, one in the morning on conservation, at which Gifford Pinchot will preside. Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut will speak on "Concentration of Ownership of Natural Resources"; Mrs. Edith Ellicott Smith, President of the Pennsylvania Rural Progress Association, will speak on "The Conservation of Country Life"; Philip P. Wells of the United States Reclamation Service on "The Next Step in Water Power Legislation," Dr. Lewis Frissell of Virginia on "National Efficiency and the Public Health," and Gov. Robert P. Bass of New Hampshire on "Progressive Government and Our Timber Supply."

The afternoon session will be devoted to social and industrial injustice. Prof. Samuel McCune Lindsay of Columbia University will preside. Miss Jane Addams, who will return from Europe on July 2, will participate in this session. Oscar Straus will make the leading address on "Social Justice." Prof. Carl Kelsey of the University of Pennsylvania will speak on "Our Duty to the Immigrant." Truxton Beale of Washington has been invited to make a statement regarding the National College of Politics which he proposes to found and endow in Washington.

In addition to these open sessions there will be discussions by the National Legislative Reference Committee, of which William Draper Lewis, Dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, is Chairman. Representatives of Progressive Legislative Bureaus from many States have signified their intention of attending the conferences.

TO ADVANCE JUDAISM.

Orthodox Jewish Congregations Meet in Convention Here.

Reports of great progress in fostering traditional Judaism were a feature of the convention of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations, which was held yesterday in the auditorium of the uptown Talmud Torah, in East 111th Street. Representatives of upward of 100 congregations were present, most of them from distant cities. At the convention it was decided to form a Beth Din, or tribunal, with a membership of orthodox Jews, to certify to the qualifications of men applying for the rabbinate and to settle questions of religious controversy. It was pointed out yesterday afternoon that such a tribunal was needed in a country toward which so many types of Judaism were continuously moving. The convention also decided to foster the United Synagogues of America as valuable expressions of traditional Judaism.

At the afternoon session speakers criticised the Liberal and Reform types of Judaism and considered ways of rearing children in loyalty to the ancient laws. The report of the President, the Rev. H. Pereira Mendes, criticised Mount Sinai Hospital for its refusal to provide kosher cooking for patients of the orthodox faith. Just before the convention adjourned President Mendes said:

"Many forces are working together, in America, Canada, and Europe, for the perpetuation of traditional Judaism, in contradistinction with Reform Judaism, which latter abandons such ideals as the restoration of Israel as a spiritual force in the world, and many of the forms and ceremonies which influence men and conduct toward idealism. This convention is most encouraging in its spirit of loyalty, and especially by the numbers who have come to us from out-of-town congregations. This movement here is in harmony with the movement in Europe called the Agudas Israel, called into existence in Germany for the conservation of traditional Judaism."

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. B. Drachman, the Rev. Dr. M. M. Kaplan, the Rev. Dr. M. S Margolies, and the Rev Dr. M. Hyamson Among the laymen were Isadore Hirschfield, Albert Lucas, Gustav Cohen, Harry Fischel, Meyer Goldberg, and M H. Phillips.

FOR CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

$1,610,355 Collected by Society for the Propagation of Faith in 1912.

The annual report of the Society for the Propagation of Faith of the Roman Catholic Church, published in the current issue of Annals, the official organ of the society, shows that in 1912 $1,610,855 was collected, an increase of $155,469 over the receipts of 1911. The society has branches in all parts of the world, and is intimately associated with the Congregation of the Propaganda at Rome, of which Cardinal Gotti is prefect. The general offices for the distribution of funds are in France.

The sum collected in 1912 was the largest contribution to foreign missions through this agency since its foundation, ninety-two years ago. Since its organization the society has collected and distributed $81,454,845. As usual France led last year with $621,386, and the United States was second with $366,400, an increase of $85,226 over 1911. Other contributions were: Germany, $136,013; Belgium, $71,246; Argentine Republic, $67,388; Italy, $54,476; Ireland, $53,736; Spain, $40,855; Mexico, $24,330; Switzerland, $20,414; England, $20,127, and Chile, $19,129.

SENDING PARCELS C. O. D.

Government Lays Down Rules for New Service Beginning on July 1.

A circular has been sent out from Washington to all Post Offices of the country containing instructions for the handling of C. O. D. parcel post matter under the new "Collect-on-Delivery Service," which goes into effect to-morrow, under Section 66 of the parcel post regulations, pertaining to fourth-class mail.

The sender of a mailable parcel, on which the postage is fully prepaid may have the price of the article and the charges thereon collected from the addressee on payment of a fee of 10 cents in stamps affixed, provided the amount collected does not exceed $100. Such a parcel will be insured against loss without additional charge, in an amount equivalent to its value, but not to exceed $50. The sender of a collect-on-delivery parcel will receive a receipt showing the office and date of the mailing, the number of the parcel, and the amount due him.

C. O. D. parcels will be accepted for mailing only at a money order Post Office and when addressed to a money order Post Office. If a C. O. D. parcel is received at a non-money order Post Office, the Postmaster will notify the office of mailing of the amount of postage required for its return. The Postmaster at the office of mailing will ascertain from the sender whether he desires the parcel returned or delivered without collection of the charges. If the sender notifies him in writing that the parcel may be delivered without collecting the charges, he will attach the order to the office coupon and notify the Postmaster at the office of address to that effect.

A C. O. D. parcel will be treated as ordinary mail until it reaches the office of address, where, on payment of all charges, it will be delivered to the addressee or, unless otherwise directed by the addressee, to the person, firm, or corporation in whose care it is addressed, or to any responsible person to whom the addressee's mail is ordinarily delivered.

The addressee will not be permitted to examine the contents of a C. O. D. parcel until it has been receipted for and all charges paid. A parcel may be refused when it is tendered for delivery, but after delivery has been effected it cannot be returned on account of dissatisfaction with the contents or the amount collected. The Post Office Department will not be responsible for errors made by senders in stating the collection charges or for any misunderstanding between the senders and addressees regarding the character of the contents of parcels.

HIT DOWLING'S POLICE PLAN.

Civil Service and Citizens' Union Oppose Using Aqueduct Force.

The Citizens' Union and the Civil Service Reform Association went on record yesterday as being vigorously opposed to the ordinance which will be introduced in the Board of Aldermen to-morrow by Alderman Frank Dowling, Tammany leader, allowing the temporary police force of the Board of Water Supply to be attached to the regular police force.

A letter giving the reasons for the opposition of the Citizens' Union has been sent to every member of the board. This letter says that the ordinance would transfer to the city police force more than 300 men who have never met the Civil Service requirements. It is asserted that the members of the Supply police were appointed as a result of a Civil Service examination based on the consideration that their work would be temporary. The requirements as to size were not equal to the standards set, it is said, the age requirements were not the same, and the mental test was less severe.

It is urged that the efficiency of the police force would be injured by permitting any men to enter the uniformed ranks who had not complied with all the requirements.

Furthermore, the Citizens' Union says it is advised that the proposed ordinance is illegal.

The Civil Service Reform Association bases its opposition to the ordinance on the ground that the test through which aqueduct patrolmen obtained their appointments was not of so high a grade as that required for patrolmen of the Police Department, and that they did not have to undergo a searching character investigation such as is required by the Police Department.

STATUE TO LAFAYETTE.

Death of Mrs. Margaret N. Harteau Makes $35,000 Fund Available.

By the death of Mrs. Margaret N. Harteau, at her home, 554 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday, a fund of $35,000 become available for the erection of a statue to Gen. Lafayette in Prospect Park, that borough. The fund is part of the estate of her husband, Henry Harteau, formerly President of the Metropolitan Plate Glass Company, who died on Sept. 12, 1895, and in his will he directed that it be set aside for the statue. As Mrs. Harteau had a life estate in the fund it could not be used until her death.

The provision in the will of Mr. Harteau for the erection of the statue directed that the money should be turned over to a commission consisting of "The Mayor of the City of Brooklyn and the Commissioner of the Department of Parks of said city" at the time of his death. Charles A. Schieren was the Mayor of Brooklyn then and Frank Squier was the Park Commissioner. Mr. Squier died in 1908.

Besides Mr. Schieren, those who will have charge of the presentation of the gift to Brooklyn are Dr. St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, and the executors of the Harteau estate, Eugene H. Winslow and Julian D. Fairchild, President of the Kings County Trust Company. Mr. Harteau's will further directs that the inscriptions on the statue, which are to be arranged by the four persons named, must include the announcement that it has been erected by the testator and presented by him "to the people of Brooklyn in honor of the memory of the friend and close companion of the immortal Washington."

Mr. Harteau requested that the sculptor copy as closely as possible the picture of Lafayette which is in Washington Irving's "Life of Washington."

AQUEDUCT ACROSS HARLEM.

Dividing Wall Blown Out and Two Sections Are United.

A charge of dynamite set off by the Pittsburgh Contracting Company at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon shattered the thin partition of rock between the two sections of the Catskill Aqueduct under the Harlem River, completing the tunnel from the Highbridge shaft to the shaft at Edgecombe Avenue and 165th Street, although nearly a year's work remains to be done in finishing, clearing, and cementing the tunnel before it is ready for use.

This section of the tunnel is about 3,000 feet in length. At the Bronx end it is 170 feet below the street and at the Manhattan end 465 feet below the street. The Pittsburgh Contracting Company has been working on the tunnel for nearly two years.

REV. C. STELZLE RESIGNS.

He Will Enter Non-Denominational Social Service Work.

The Rev. Charles Stelzle, who for ten years was in charge of the social service work of the Presbyterian Church, has resigned as Superintendent of the Bureau of Social Service of the Board of Home Missions to enter the field of social service upon a non-denominational basis.

He will become a "consulting sociologist" for national church organizations, social service agencies, and industrial enterprises.

SPEED TRAPS NOW OPERATING NEAR BY

Location of Several Automobile Snares in New Jersey and New York—Notes of the Road.

Warnings of "speed traps" in various parts of New Jersey and New York have been received by THE NEW YORK TIMES. Motorists will do well, therefore, to proceed with caution in the vicinity of the places which are listed below. In most cases the traps are well planned for the feet—or wheels—of the unwary, since no posting of local ordinances gives warning that the ordinary touring speed must be diminished. In some instances measured distances have been laid off and "minions of the law" are prepared to swear as to the rate of speed of any victims, with the evidence of stop watches and the tape measure to back them up. The Newark Motor Club has discovered a number of these snares.

One of them is in Dover, and the section under surveillance is from the Mansion House, in Main Street, to the western ending of the town. There is a slight grade in this section as one approaches the canal bridge, and this furnishes sufficient temptation to make many drivers "open up" a bit, with the result that one of the officers, stationed at either end of the stretch, nabs him. At Park and Dodd Streets, East Orange, which is on the main line to Montclair and points in that direction, a meticulously dutiful officer is stationed, and arrests are frequently made there if the motorist exceeds the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour. Ridgewood Road, Glen Ridge, is another thoroughfare which is constantly patrolled by two officers. Caution is distinctly advisable there, according to the club. Still another New Jersey trap into which many unwary pilots have steered is to be found between Princeton and Princeton Junction.

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The New York State Automobile Association reports that speed traps are in operation in Hoosick Falls and Amsterdam. It also reports that many arrests are being made in the cities of Utica and Rochester for failure to stop while trolley cars are discharging passengers. Motor cars are not permitted to pass trolleys in those cities except when the latter are in motion. The Little Falls (N. Y.) Automobile Club reports that the speed trap which was in operation at St. Johnsville last year has been discontinued, but that fast driving is not permitted through the village.

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Motorists making use of the Pompton Turnpike in New Jersey should be careful to take the proper detour made necessary by construction work now in progress. At Wayne the road is being ripped up, and from this point on it will probably be in bad condition during the Summer. After turning in from Montclair, therefore, the road may be followed through Little Falls, N. J., to Upper Preakness. There a detour to the right is made, following the lower road and turning to right as if going to Paterson. The pike can be rejoined comfortably further along.

There is a hard detour on the road to Newton, just beyond Stanhope. It cannot well be avoided, and is caused by repair work on the roadway, but careful driving should be the rule to avoid trouble. The road around Greenwood Lake is reported in excellent condition, though narrow on the western shore, where some backing up may be necessary to allow the passage of another car.

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Pennsylvania owners of pleasure cars of more than 35 horse power have to pay a license fee of $15, while the fee for cars above 50 horse power is $20, according to a recently enacted law. Motor trucks which weigh, when loaded, more than 24,000 pounds, will not be allowed to use the roads of the Keystone State.

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According to the Automobile Club of Philadelphia, advised by the Delaware Automobile Association, a speed limit of twelve miles an hour, and the blowing of horns at all crossroads, are provisions enforced in the townships of Middletown, Smyrna, and Dover, Del.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Collectors Are Not to Consider Changes Made After Importation.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has laid down the principle that merchants are at liberty so to manufacture and import goods as to subject them to the lowest possible duties under the tariff law. The doctrine is also enunciated that it is not for customs officers, in imposing duties, to speculate upon contingencies. They must take articles as they find them to be upon examination. The case before the board stood in the name of A. Kastor & Brothers, and other importers, who objected to the classification made on pocketknives from Germany.

The Collector classified the knives as "unfinished," requiring the payment of duty at 10 cents each and 40 per cent. ad valorem, instead of at the rate of 5 cents apiece and 40 per cent., the rate prescribed by Paragraph 152, act of 1909, for finished pocketknives. Each knife was made up of the necessary parts, fully finished and assembled, together with a scale or handle covering the article. The customs authorities justified their assessment on the ground that the handles were made of cheap material in order to obtain admittance as finished knives for the articles themselves. The customs officers contended further that after importation jewelry manufacturing concerns remove the handles and substitute handles of gold or silver. This practice was said by the Government to be a mere subterfuge to obtain a lower duty than would be applicable if they were made otherwise. In sustaining the importers' protests, Judge Fischer in his decision for the board holds that it is the business of the customs officials to take duty on imported goods as they are found upon examination. They are not authorized to speculate as to the changes that may be made in the articles after importation.

NEW STOCK TRANSFER LAW.

Takes Effect Tuesday and Will Increase Revenues of State.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 29.—The amendments made to the stock tax transfer law at the late regular session of the Legislature will go into effect next Tuesday. Controller Sohmer expects that these amendments will result in a material increase in the indirect revenues of the State.

On and after Tuesday all corporations and associations doing business in this State must file with the State Controller a certificate setting forth in each case the name and address of the company, the place where the stock is sold or transferred, and when and where such corporation or association was incorporated. All persons engaged in business as stock brokers must also file with the State Controller a certificate setting forth the names of the persons composing such firm, and the place where its business is transacted. A severe penalty is provided for violation of the law.

The necessary blanks are being sent out by the Controller's office, together with instructions. It is believed that the inforcement of these new provisions will make it impossible to evade payment on certain classes of stock transfers which have escaped taxation in the past.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Held in Room 66 at 10:30 A. M.: Discharges. T. Schuman, L. Wallace, J. Wolf, A. Macy, M. & B. S. Cowen, S. E. Goldberg, L. J. Ferrara, H. Wolff, H. Hertz, J. I. Hornbeck, A. L. J. & M. R. Finkelstein, Schulman & K., G. D. Greenwood, W. L. Dudon, R. Levinson, I. Smoradinsky, L. Opper, W. A. Valentine, Fallon & McManus, S. Palekoff, Pete Fulver & Son. Under objections: C. E. Bleyer, S. L. Cohen, G. J. & M. Freund, I. Herman, Hemebique Construction Co. Adjourned cases. J. Pedlow, D. Bodker, L. M. Freund, H. Greff, B. Reibstein, S. Romana, I. Don, H. & S. Weintraub. Involuntary cases: Petition, S. Dringer; petition, Yogol & Scheinerman; petition, H. Aaron. Motions. Jewish Motor Mfg Co. Allen & Bakst, G. Scharnberger, Imported Tobacco Mfg. Co., M. N. Jabolie, Yogal & Scheinerman, E. Ginsberger, H. Cohn, L. Kraut, Borough Cut Stone Co., Orchard Spring Water Co., Curtis & Romaine, (2.) Allen & Allen, Balkind & Joseph, New York Commercial Co., C. Hirsch, T. Schisgall, Briand & Le Boyer, S. Cohen, Kann & Co., M. Schack & Son, M. Goldberg, D. Cohen & Co., J. Samuels & Co., Bakilin & Joseph, Falcon Waist Co., Borough Cut Stone Co., J. Samuels Co., Livingston & Turk, Maxwell Bros Frolic Operating Co., O. Goldstone, M. A. White, A. Arons, Abrahams & Lesser, K. Marks & Co., Ice Pel, G. Zingales, Rockwell Furnace Co., H. Lightstone, J. Katzenberg.

STATE.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Goff, J. Litigated motions. 1—People ex rel Bartels v. Whitney. 2—Matter of N Y, N H & H R R Co. 3—Monturi v. Asinof. 4—Erff v. Shlivek. 5—Prestin v. Barrick Pub Co. 6—Lafe v. Lafe. 7—Kadushen v. Penn R R Co. 8—Friedman v. Whitney. 9—Fiskel v. Baron. 10—People v. Toblinsky. 11—People v. Cornell. 12—Coverdale v. United Traction Co. 13—Goldman v. Winkler. 14—Ulz v. Gerlich. 15—Schneittacher v. Illustrated Postal Card Co. 16—Weinbeck v. Knapp. 17—Bablove v. Alpern. 18—Crosby v. Board of Education. 19—Rosenthal v. Goodman. 20—Ellis v. Penn, N Y & L I R R Co. 21—Matter of City of N Y, (Blendell Av.) 22—Seamen's Bank for Greenwich Inv Co. 23—Blech v. Blech. 24—Daly v. King. 25—Kutz v. Jarrett. 25—Golden v. Golden. 27—McCabe v. Miller. 28—Friedman v. Blaine. 29—Hale v. Sadelmeyer. 30—Butera v. Butera. 31—Cummittee v. Cummings. 32—Lutz v. Lutz. 33—People v. Faccioli. 34—Raymond v. Rosner. 35—Ray v. Studebaker Bros Co. 36—Koenig v. Huber. 37—Miklus v. Buffalo Forge Co. 38—Hunt v. Fifth Ave Coach Co. 39—Terry v. Goldstein. 40—Matter of Finrock Iron Wks. 41—Onward Const Co v. Ziegfeld. 42—De Alzugaray v. International Metallurgical Co. 43—Marquand v. Root. 44—Washington Sav Bank v. Brasse. 45—Silverman v. Stein. 46—Sterry v. Sterry. 47—Matter of Berman. 48—Higgs v. Cohen. 49—N Y Sky Sign Co v. McGovern. 50—Goldman v. Goldman. 51—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 52—Matter of Mack. (Israel.) 53—Sloan v. Sloan. 54—Matter of Sheridan, (Boston Rd.) 55—Hoffman v. Tiber. 56—Regenhard v. De Carlo. 57—Farmer v. Keilert & Farmer Co. 58—Grace v. Martin. 59—Crakower v. Holmes. 60—N Y Trust Co v. Heaney. 61—Hudson Mtg Co v. Lentz Realty Co. 62—Equitable Trust Co v. Fischer Co. 63—Ziegel v. Farese. 64—City R R Co v. Mayer. 65—Barber v. McKinley. 66—Matter of Zonziewsky. (Carty.) 67—Moynihan v. Moynihan. 68—People v. Brunori. 69—Matter of City of N Y. (Parker Av.) 70—Hunt v. Cohen. 71—Richmond v. Int R T Co. 72—Hawkins v. Hawkins. 73—Stefla v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp. 74—Willner v. Willner. 75—Megrue v. Megrue. 76—Jackson v. Young. 77—Matter of Day. 78—Dean v. Dean. 79—McCormack v. McCormack. 80—Matter of Hurd. 81—Schoen v. Schoen. 82—Maier v. Ludewig. 83—Schley v. Schley. 84—Krampff v. Womanada Land Assn. 85—Fidelity & Deposit Co v. Nusbaum. 86—Auerback Realty Co v. Standard Trust Co. 87—Trojanowitz v. Fera. 88—Squires v. McGarry. 89—Reynolds v. Flynn. 90—Kaplan v. Rosenfield. 91—Muller v. Locke. 92—Matter of Tschudy, &c. 93—Malloy v. Smith. 94—Greenstein v. Hymowitz. 95—Same v. Same. 96—Borwich v. Donnegan. 97—Matter of Andrews. 98—Autocar Co v. Simon. 99—Matter of Doty. 100—Robins v. Pettit. 101—Frank v. Bernard. 102—Matter of Whirlitey. (Oliver St.) 103—Matter of Kern. 104—Gernshym v. Junker. 105—Matter of Hexter Motor Truck Co. 106—Hauser v. Hauser. 107—Rozwadow Young Men's Assn v. Birnhak. 108—Universal Film Mfg Co v. Swanson. 109—Shaw v. Stone. 110—Matter of Bates. 111—Universal Film Mfg Co v. Swanson. 112—Frooks v. Ruhiln. 113—Matter of Swanson. (Cochrane.) 114—Stein v. Whitman. 115—Mayer v. Raudenbush. 116—Castelli v. Burns. 117—Matter of City Autocab Co. 118—Matter of Knickerbocker Charity Club. 119—Moller v. Markowitz. 120—Hughes v. Hughes. 121—Malone v. Ford. 122—Van Hise v. Underhill. 123—Worms v. Friedman. 124—Same v. same. 125—Reichardt v. Stearns & Foster Co. 126—People ex rel Sinclair v. Sinclair. 127—Gordon v. Harstn & Co. 128—Semenya v. Madden. 129—Stein v. Whitman. 130—Schley v. Schley. 131—Young v. White. 132—Same v. same. 133—Biohm v. Mayers. 134—Edwd Thompson Co v. Barra. 135—Katzenberg v. Schwartz. 136—Traders & Importers' Club v. Waldo. 137—N Y Trust Co v. 29 Union Square Co. 138—Steel v. Holtzer. 139—Washington Sav Bank v. Brasse. 140—Gray v. Gray. 141—Matter of Reichert.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J. Criminal Term—Trial calendar. 1—Peter J. Duffy.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for Probate—Hattie Levison, Julius Lachman, Lannua Hauser, Theodore B. Dale, Wilfred Maxwell, Louis S. Stefano, Louis H. Dickinson, Brainard T. Norris, Fritz L. Schmidt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. Estate of Edgar A. Truchess.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. D. Brainerd Ray v. Concetta Delli Paoli—Bernard Reich. Diana Zipser v. Helen A. Ruff—Jacob Katz. Harry C. Muller v. August Nelson—Herman Zodikow.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J. Rogers v. Sutton—Algernon S. Norton. Heim v. Rosenthal—Isidor Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J. Matter of Lorillard—Francis W. Pollock.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Scudder, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Scott Av. 2—Dushkind v. Tobacco Products Corp. 3—Matter of Titus St. 4—Moore v. De Vries. 5—Emrich v. Siegel et al. 6—Fisk v. Fisk. 7—Lawyers Title Ins & T Co v. Karl et al. 8—Falco v. Welchert and another. 9—Equitable Trust v. Jenkins et al. 10—Dogin v. Dogin. 11—Posin v. Bowery Sav Bank. 13—Same v. Williamsburg Sav Bank. 14—Rodemann v. City of N Y. 15—Smith v. Smith. 16—Matter of St John's Church of Greenfield. 17—Matter of People's Surety Co. 18—Richter v. Levy et al. 19—Lozier v. Siemens & Halske. 20—Dean v. Dean. 21—McCowan v. McCowan. 22—Matter of Suburban Const Co. 23—Drey v. Weill et al. 24—Matter of E 34th St (Lefevey et al.) 25—Hell v. Hell. 26—Glass v. Rosner. 27—Gustavino v. Cantoni. 28—Lutter v. Helmet. 29—Greene v. Faber. 30—Matter of Manz. 31—Matter of Chauncey St and Marion St Block. 32—Schoenberger v. Fey. 33—Matter of Bway Ferry Lands. 34—Schlenoff v. Schlenoff. 35—Matter of Bride. 36—Pearsall v. Somerville and another. 37—Schoonmaker et al v. Michel et al. 38—Mead and another v. Mendelson et al. 39—Annasaw Co v. Grafton et al. 40—Sutter v. Wetzlar et al. 41—Matter of Reformed Church of Oyster Bay. 42—B, Q Co & Sub R R Co v. Steers. 43—Wallace and another v. Scrimgeour. 44—Terry v. Roe v. Revonah Realty Co et al. 45—Morlaria v. Richmond Light & P Co. 46—Matter of Bastress, (award.) 47—Beebe v. Beebe. 48—Matter of Haas, (Tameling.) 49—J I City Realty Co v. Collins et al. 50—Flynn v. Boland. 51—Matter of L I Real Estate Exch & Inv Co. 52—Tucker v. Tucker. 53—Hilker v. Burns and another. 54—Matter of Junghaus, (award.) 55—Matter of Harrold Av. 56—Flieg v. Lewy. 57—U S Trust Co v. Kahl et al. 58—Axelsen v. Assn Operating Co. 59—Bagnasco v. Smith Cont Co and another. 60—Barnes et al v. Midland R R Terminal Co. 61—Same v. same. 62—Thatcher Furnace Co v. Arowitz. 63—Capnali v. Bagza. 64—Bowen v. Keen. 65—Pouch and another v. Arcadia Realty Co et al. 66—Von Damm v. Lehman. 67—Grasser et al v. Hancock et al. 68—Union Bank v. Heinze. 69—Nawrocki v. Gravy. 70—Same v. same. 71—Sanit and another v. Pererie. 72—Allen v. City of N Y. 73—Ehlers v. Kraemer. 74—People ex rel Weigele v. Law. 75—Johnson v. Pinanicler Pub Co. 76—Same v. same. 77—Hayes v. Hayes.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Mary Rolston, Ellen A. Cradock, Mary A. Taafe, Daniel Engelhard, Martin Weinfurt, and Emery P. Stowl. Accountings in the estates of Michael Moran, Addison Reid, C. Zellhoefer, James C. Church, and Haris Gewehe. The estates of James Hegarty, Annie Phillips, Mary A. Paugh, Catharine Fitzpatrick, William Kenott, and Richard Whalen. Contested calendar: Will of Henry Buschbaum.

Westchester County.

COUNTY COURT—Platt, J. 703—Raphael v. Cox. The People v. Tony De Andrea. The People v. Flairo Romeo. The People v. Frederick K Needringhaus. The People v. Eugena Elacco. The People v. John J Powers. The People v. John Denolinko. 729—Cunneen v. Sutton. 702—Earl v. Kiernan. 695—Marino v. Meyer.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

It was altogether appropriate that the Currency bill, which was formally submitted to Congress last week, should have been the matter uppermost in the financial discussion of last week. So far reaching would be the effect for good or evil of a radical rearrangement of the country's banking and currency system that it is of the utmost importance that full heed be given to the need of exerting every possible effort to make sure that the currency law is framed in keeping with sound principles. Vastly better no law at all at this time than one which would sow the seed for great future embarrassment. The importance of the subject is, of course, fully recognized in the financial district, and the attention paid to the matter would have exceeded that given to other questions even had the immediate happenings in the financial district been of much more consequence than those of last week. The stock market, speaking in general terms, drifted further and further into dullness as the week advanced, and, though aroused to some activity at the very close of the week by the favorable Union Pacific news, presented indifferent net results. But in another quarter of the financial world signs were appearing of a modification for the better in a feature of the situation which has been of outstanding importance. This has yet found little reflection on the surface, and hardly goes beyond a change in judgment in several banking quarters regarding the money outlook, but somewhat intangible as it was the change contained most favorable promise. The opinion was expressed in several banking quarters that there were signs that the market was very close to a favorable turn in respect to the ability of borrowers to obtain the funds which they need with less difficulty than they have recently experienced. One outward indication of this was found in the freer demand which appeared for the note issues which were put out last week, the most prominent of which were the Consolidated Gas $15,000,000 eight months' notes and the $10,000,000 or thereabout of one-year notes issued by the State of Tennessee, the former on a 6¼ per cent. basis and the latter on a 5½ to 5¾ per cent. basis. These rates are, of course, much higher, and those enjoying the credit of these borrowers usually have to pay, but that reflects not a change in the standing of the borrowers, but the conditions which prevail in the money market. The feeling that matters in this respect were likely to improve rather than to grow any worse was practically expressed in the view that for borrowers of undoubted credit the crest of the rise in interest rates seemed to have been reached. It is much to be hoped that this view, which finds acceptance in banking quarters well qualified to express an opinion regarding the outlook, turns out to be well founded. There are several considerations which go to support it.

Many facts point to the probability that the preparations which have been made for the semi-annual settlements here and abroad have been so thorough as to render unlikely any undue strain over the first of July. If this be true there is reason for expecting a let down in rates so soon as the special needs of the July 1 period have passed. Indeed, such a letting down of rates for ordinary money market requirements is clearly forecast. Much thought has been given to the situation in Germany, as the market likely to be submitted to the greatest strain at this season. But there, as elsewhere, the preparations seem to have been ample, and the forward discount rates quoted at Berlin show clearly the expectation on the part of German bankers of a sharp fall in discount rates very soon after the semi-annual requirements have been met. In this same connection the co-relation between last week's money rates and Saturday's bank statement in the New York market is suggestive of a similar condition. The short-time financing accomplished last week, coupled with the preparations for the July 1 disbursements, found reflection in a $28,000,000 increase in the loans of the Clearing House Association, accompanied by a small loss in cash, but so amply provided were the banks with reserves, even after the changes brought about by the week's operations, that call money on Friday did not rise above 2 per cent. With these conditions prevailing on the very eve of a date which brings exceptionally large temporary demands it is a reasonable assumption that the money markets are in a position shortly to recede to some extent from the abnormally high rates which have lately prevailed for all borrowers on time. This condition, of course, is in part the result of the inflow to the chief financial centres of a large amount of cash, which, in turn, it would appear, reflects a lessening of the trade demands for cash. That is a movement which many judges of the situation believe is likely to continue for some time, and should it do so it will put the money markets under constantly increasing incentive to profit to a larger extent by the high interest rates now obtainable from borrowers of the very highest credit. Such a movement would point directly toward an easing of rates.

Such a tendency might easily be disturbed by untoward events, and this very fact helps to give cogency to the view that the greatest prudence should be shown in the actual framing of the currency law which is given tangible embodiment for purposes of discussion in the bill laid before Congress last week. The prevailing opinion in the financial district is that the bill, practically without amendment, will quickly pass in the House, and that it will be in the Senate, if anywhere, that modifications are likely to be made. Without those modifications, including some which touch upon the very fundamentals of the plan, it would be much better that the proposed law should fail of enactment. There is less reason now than there was some months ago for urging any fresh measure of relief for use this Fall, but in any event it is now too late to put a currency law on the statute books in time to put it in operation during this year's crop-moving period. Nothing would be lost, therefore, and much would be gained by allowing time to correct those features of the Currency bill as it now stands, which are fundamentally objectionable. The view prevails in some quarters that as a matter of fact the bill is likely to fail at this session in the Senate, and the hope is entertained that before the bill is again brought up time will have been had to emphasize the need of changes in some of the essential features of the bill, notably in the features of political control and of Government issue of the proposed new currency. From this point of view the postponement of action on the currency plan would be a highly favorable instead of an unfavorable development.

The new week opens with the probability of the happy adjustment today or to-morrow of a situation which has been the source of much concern in the financial district. It became increasingly probable last week that the Union Pacific and the Government would come to an understanding regarding a plan for the fulfillment of the Supreme Court's decree against the Union Pacific in the matter of its control of the Southern Pacific. The advices which reached the financial district from Washington on Saturday that the President had given his approval to the proposals which had been drafted in the conference between the Attorney General and the representatives of the railroad were accepted as leaving no practical doubt that the form of decree to be submitted to the court to-day would be approved. Notwithstanding the disposition which the market showed most of last week to await the actual developments in this case, Union Pacific rose abruptly on Saturday in response to the advices from Washington. There are problems in this matter which lie beyond the liquidation of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific, but the feeling has prevailed with many that in the long run the earning power of neither system will be materially affected by their separation, and their success or failure in maintaining their earning power will be the ultimate test of whether or not the properties have suffered by their enforced separation. If the expectations reasonably formed last week are borne out, the court's decree, now very soon to be entered, will relieve the market of the apprehension under which it has labored more or less for many weeks that the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific would be pressed for immediate sale. The financial district's understanding of the plan which is said to have been agreed upon between the Government and the railroad is, that it provides for the proposed exchange of part of the Union Pacific's holdings of Southern Pacific for the Pennsylvania's holdings of Baltimore & Ohio, and for the trusteeing of the balance of the stock for a period long enough to provide for gradual liquidation.

WAR TAXES VEX BERLIN.

Uneasiness Over the Balkan Also Operates to Depress the Market.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 29.—Fears of a volcanic eruption in the Balkans owing to the delay in the settlement of the Servian-Bulgarian conflict and the war preparations of Rumania kept the Börse from abandoning its reserve last week, and the market was correspondingly depressed and unsteady. The prolongation operations have nevertheless taken place without the expected crisis, of which the failure of a few small firms was regarded as prophetic.

The financial world is much embittered over the final form of the forthcoming war taxes, which are regarded as very unfavorable to capital and industry. Money is a shade cheaper than a week ago, but is still inordinately dear, and Stock Exchange prices throughout the list continue seriously depressed. Until New York leads the way, recovery in Berlin is questionable.

The Imperial Bank scored another record during last week, with a high-water gold reserve of $278,750,000, which is an increase of more than $25,000,000 in two months. The Imperial Bank is continuing its raid upon foreign gold, notably in England and Holland, and is restricting domestic gold payments as much as feasible.

BETTER FEELING IN LONDON.

Belief That Liquidation Is Ended, and an Improved Market Due.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, June 29.—A distinctly better feeling prevails in the stock markets. It has become clear that liquidation has run its course, and that dealers are no longer at the mercy of precipitate sales. Business, however, was not brisk. The last settlement of the half year passed in very quick fashion. Although no failure of importance was expected, the fact that the settlement proceeded so smoothly is a cheering influence, and the prospect of easier monetary conditions after the turn of the half year, even though temporary, tends to improve the tone of the markets.

Since Friday the Stock Exchange has begun to view the outlook with more optimism, for there is now evidence that the public is buying, and better markets are confidently expected in the near future.

Americans practically led last week's improvement. They had fluctuations, but the tendency was distinctly good.

PARIS BUSINESS WAS SMALL.

But a Better Market Is Hoped For After the Settlement.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 29.—Irregularity and inactivity have been again the features of the Bourse, although a strong tone was prevalent all the week. The settlement was one of the factors in the settlement of business. Operators were chary of entering new commitments, although the position of the market was sound and money was plentiful.

The foreign political situation is regarded without much apprehension. The opinion here is that Bulgaria and Servia will be compelled to settle their differences by arbitration, especially as both countries are in urgent need of financial help for their industrial activities.

The markets alternately gained and lost a few points and closed practically unchanged. In financial circles there are strong hopes of better business once the settlement is over.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
June 23	1½@2	2	3½@4	3¾@4¼	4¼@5¼
June 24	1 @2	2	4 @4½	4¼@4½	5 @5½
June 25	1¾@2½	2	4 @4½	4¼@4½	5 @5½
June 26	1¾@2	2	3½@3¾	3¾@4¼	5 @5¼
June 27	1½@2	2	3½@3¾	3¾@4¼	5 @5¼
June 28	2	2	3½@3¾	3¾@4¼	5 @5¼

Week's range—On call, 1@2½; renewal rate, 2; 60 days, 3½@4¼; 90 days, 3¾@4½; six months, 4¾@5¾.

Same Week Last Year—On call, 2½@3; renewal rate, 3¾; 60 days, 3; 90 days, 3½; six months, 3¾@4.

Year to Date—On call, 1@7; renewal rate, 2¾; 60 days, 3½@6; 90 days, 3½@6; six months, 3¾@6.

Same Period Last Year—On call, 1¾@5; renewal rate, 2½; 60 days, 2@3¾; 90 days, 2¼@3¾; six months, 3@4.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Paris.
June 23	4 5-16@4⅜	4 5-16@4⅜	5%@5½	3½
June 24	4 7-16@4½	4 7-16@4½	5%@5½	3½
June 25	4 7-16@4½	4 7-16@4½	5%@5½	3½
June 26	4½	4 5-16	5%@5½	3½
June 27	4¼@4 5-16	4 5-16	5½@5½	3½
June 28	4¼@4 5-16	4 5-16	5½@5½	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	4½%	Apr. 17, 1913
Bank of France	4	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	5	Nov. 27, 1912
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct. 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sept. 24, 1903
Bank of Portugal	6	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	5½	Nov. 15, 1912
Bank of Bengal	4	June 19, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	June 12, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days. Close.	Close.	Cable. Close.
June 23	$4.8695	$4.8685	$4.8690	$4.83	$4.8740
June 24	4.8695	4.8690	4.8690	4.83	4.8750
June 25	4.8685	4.8680	4.8685	4.8290	4.8730
June 26	4.8675	4.8670	4.8675	4.8290	4.8745
June 27	4.8675	4.8670	4.8670	4.8290	4.8755
June 28	4.8670	4.8670	4.8670	4.8290	4.8735

Week's Range.—Demand, $4.8670@$4.8695; sixty days, $4.8290@$4.83; cable, $4.8745@$4.8755.

Same Week Last Year.—Demand, $4.8710@$4.8740; sixty days, $4.8455@$4.8485; cable, $4.8750@$4.8760.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8485@$4.8790; sixty days, $4.8060@$4.8370; cable, $4.8610@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8630@$4.8765; sixty days, $4.8315@$4.8485; cable, $4.8680@$4.8815.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. Ls.	San F.
June 23	Par	*15c	*30c	*30c
June 24	Par	*15c	*25c	*30c
June 25	Par	*15c	*35c	*30c
June 26	Par	*20c	*30c	*40c
June 27	Par	*30c	*30c	*30c
June 28	Par	*45c	*30c	*30c

*Premium.

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
June 23	8.65	15.00
June 24	8.45	15.00
June 25	8.45	15.00
June 26	8.65	15.00
June 27	8.70	15.00
June 28	8.70	15.00

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bar. s. d.	American Eagles. s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
June 23	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
June 24	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
June 25	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
June 26	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
June 27	77 9	76 4½	26 13-16
June 28	77 9	76 4½	26 15-16

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Imp. 3s.	Ger. 4s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
June 23	72 15-16	83f 60c	73	88½	84½	
June 24	73 1-16	83f 72½c	73	88½	84½	
June 25	73	83f 92½c	73	88½	84½	
June 26	72 15-16	84f 10c	73	88¾	84¾	
June 27	73	83f 97½c	73	88¾	84½	
June 28	73¼	83f 92½c	73	88¾	85	

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. F. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
June 23	25 24	20 42½
June 24	25 25	20 43
June 25	25 24½	20 43
June 26	25 24½	20 43¼
June 27	25 24½	20 43
June 28	25 24½	20 43

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.	
..	..	Am. District Tel.	*18	Nov. 25
..	..	Ass. Mer. 1st pf.	104½	Apr. 27
115	150	Buff., R. & P. pf.	130	July 23
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.	*167½	Oct. 17
..	..	Crip. Creek C. pf.	*47	May 16
20	40	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	33	Nov. 12
1½	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.	5	May 10
..	..	Federal Sugar.	*07	Jan. 9
..	..	Federal Sugar pf.	*35	July 10
..	..	Granby Consol	74½	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.	85	Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach.	..	Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf.	25	Sep. 9
..	..	N. O., Ry. & Light.	24½	Sep. 22
..	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	103	Mar. 26
..	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	85	Sep. 10
5	20	New York Dock.	18	Dec. 9
25	40½	N. Y. Dock pf.	32	Dec. 29
..	..	N. Y., L. & W.	121	Oct. 10
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.	*92	June 21
..	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	160½	July 19
100	112	Rubber G. Mfg. pf.	105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf.	58	June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

CURRENT COMMODITY PRICES.

At New York the range of prices of the leading staple articles during the past week was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close, June 27.	Close, June 20.
Cot., spot	12.50	12.30	12.30	12.50
Cot., Rio 7	.10	.09¾	.09¾	.09¾
Sug., cent.	3.39	3.33-36	3.39	3.33-36
Sug., gran.	4.30	4.20-30	4.30	4.20-30

Metal prices at New York were as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close June 27.	Close June 20.
Cop., spot	14.15	14.00	14.12½	14.00
Tin, spot	44.75	42.37½	42.75	43.37½
Lead	4.35	4.32½	4.32½	4.35

At London the range of metal prices was as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Close June 27.	Close June 20.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cop., spot	64- 7-6	61-15-0	63-11-3	63- 5-0
Cop., fut.	64-15-6	62- 0-0	63-16-3	63- 5-0
Tin, spot	201- 5-0	192-10-0	194- 0-0	198-10-0
Tin, fut.	203- 0-0	195-10-0	195- 0-0	198-10-0
Lead	20-15-0	19- 5-0	19- 5-0	21-10-0
Spelter	21- 0-0	20-15-0	21- 0-0	21-15-0
Iron, C. W.	54-9	53-6	54-6	54-3

BALTIMORE.

Sales of stocks on the Baltimore Stock Exchange during the past week, together with the high, low, and last selling prices, were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atlantic Coast Line	116	116	116
53	Atlantic C. L. Conn.	231	231	231
15	Baltimore Elec. pf.	42	42	42
110	Consolidation Coal	96	96	96
460	Con. Gas, E. L. & P.	105	105	105
65	Con. Gas, Elec. L. & Power pf.	108	108	108
5	Fidelity Trust	243	243	243
75	Fidelity & Deposit	145	145	145
35	Hous. Oil pf., t. c.	50	50	50
100	Maryland & Penn.	30	30	30
65	Northern Central	116	116	116
400	Penn. Water & P.	64	60	61½
200	Seaboard Air Line	18	17	18
2,020	United Rys	25¾	25	25⅛
10	U. S. Fidelity	190	190	190
15	Western Nat. Bank	38	38	38

MILLIONS IN "MOVIES."

Patrons Turn In 6,380,000,000 Nickels in a Year.

Chairman Frank A. Tichenor of the First International Exhibition of Moving Picture Arts, to be held at Grand Central Palace the week of July 7, completed tabulating yesterday moving picture statistics. He finds that 6,380,000,000 nickels are paid yearly for admission by moving picture patrons.

The figures show that $319,000,000 was received in quarters, dimes, and nickels; that $80,000,000 is invested in the industry; that more than 200,000 persons are employed, and that 10,000,000 feet of picture film is produced weekly.

Statistics are given to show a decrease in saloon licenses in some of the smaller cities, directly attributable to the "movies." These statistics are to be illustrated by a moving picture called "The Shrinking Demijohn," in which a monster demijohn is made by means of trick photography to decrease in size, while at the same time a moving picture theatre grows from a toy to one of normal proportions.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 23	99⅛	98¾	98½	97½
June 24	..	..	98⅝	97½
June 25	99¾	98¾	98	97¼
June 26	..	..	97⅞	97⅝
June 27	..	..	98 5-16	97⅝
Week's range	99¾	98¾	98½	97¾

CHICAGO.

WHEAT

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 23	91⅝	90¼	91⅝	90¾	94½	93¼
June 24	91¼	90¼	91¼	90¾	93⅞	93
June 25	91	89⅞	91¼	90	93⅝	92⅝
June 26	91	90¼	91	90¼	93½	92⅜
June 27	91	90¼	91⅜	90½	94	93
June 28	90¾	90¾	91¼	90⅝	94¼	93½
Week's range	91⅝	89⅞	91⅝	90	94½	92⅝

CORN.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 23	60½	59⅝	61⅝	60⅝	58⅝	57⅝
June 24	60	59¼	61¼	60½	58⅜	57½
June 25	60¼	59¼	61¼	60¼	58¼	57⅝
June 26	60⅞	60¼	61¾	61¼	58⅝	58⅛
June 27	62¼	61¼	63⅝	62½	60⅜	59¼
June 28	62½	61⅝	63⅞	63	60⅞	60¼
Week's r'ge.	62½	59¼	63⅞	60¼	60⅞	57⅝

OATS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
June 23	41⅜	40	41⅝	40½	42⅜	41½
June 24	40⅜	39⅝	41½	40½	42⅞	41¾
June 25	40⅞	39¼	41¾	40¼	42⅝	41¼
June 26	41	40¼	42⅝	41½	43⅜	42⅜
June 27	42	41⅛	43	42⅛	44⅜	43⅛
June 28	42½	41⅝	43⅝	42⅜	44⅜	44
Week's r'ge.	42½	39¼	43⅝	40½	44⅜	41¼

Provisions.

LARD.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 23	11.17	11.12	11.32	11.27
June 24	11.20	11.15	11.37	11.35
June 25	11.12	11.10	11.32	11.30
June 26	11.10	11.10	11.32	11.27
June 27	11.10	11.05	11.27	11.25
June 28	11.05	11.05	11.25	11.22
Week's range	11.20	11.05	11.37	11.22

RIBS.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 23	11.82	11.77	11.82	11.75
June 24	11.82	11.77	11.82	11.80
June 25	11.77	11.67	11.77	11.72
June 26	11.72	11.67	11.77	11.75
June 27	11.67	11.62	11.72	11.70
June 28	11.62	11.62	11.70	11.67
Week's range	11.82	11.62	11.82	11.67

PORK.

	July. High.	July. Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
June 23	20.97	20.80	20.70	20.45
June 24	21.00	20.85	20.82	20.70
June 25	20.90	20.80	20.70	20.57
June 26	20.85	20.75	20.70	20.60
June 27	20.75	20.60	20.60	20.52
June 28	20.65	20.45	20.55	20.45
Week's range	21.00	20.45	20.82	20.45

COTTON.

	Aug. High.	Aug. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
June 23	11.94	11.88	11.47	11.39
June 24	11.98	11.96	11.48	11.42
June 25	12.11	11.92	11.61	11.49
June 26	12.12	12.03	11.59	11.49
June 27	12.02	11.93	11.51	11.44
June 28	12.03	11.94	11.50	11.43
Week's range	12.12	11.80	11.61	11.39

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.
June 23	11.47	11.38	11.51	11.43
June 24	11.47	11.42	11.51	11.47
June 25	11.61	11.50	11.64	11.56
June 26	11.59	11.48	11.63	11.56
June 27	11.51	11.43	11.54	11.48
June 28	11.49	11.42	..	..
Week's range	11.61	11.38	11.64	11.43

Highest and lowest prices for the more active of the above commodities thus far this year have been as follows:

	Highest, 1913.		Lowest, 1913.	
Wheat, No. 1	$1.04	June 16	.97⅛	Mar. 17
Wheat, No. 2	1.16	Apr. 18	$1.07	Jan. 8
Corn	.70¾	June 27	.57	Jan. 8
Oats	.48	June 17	.32½	Mar. 17
Flour	5.00	June 14	4.65	Jan. 2
Lard	11.85	Apr. 30	10.00	Jan. 7
Pork	22.50	Mar. 24	19.00	Jan. 10
Beef	24.00	Jan. 2	23.00	Feb. 11
Coffee	.13¾	Jan. 2	.09⅝	June 23
Sugar	4.80	Jan. 2	4.20	Apr. 10
Iron	18.75	Jan. 2	16.75	June 6
Steel billets	28.50	Jan 8	26.50	June 4
Lead	4.45	Apr. 22	4.25	Jan. 3
Tin	51.12½	Jan. 13	42.35	June 23
Copper	17.22½	Jan. 2	13.50	June 23
Cotton	13.40	Jan. 2	11.70	Apr. 28
Print cloths	.04 1-16	Jan. 2	.03⅜	Apr. 29

Range in 1912 was as follows: Wheat, No. 2 red, high, $1.27, May 10; low, 98c, Jan. 2. Corn, high, 94c, May 8; low, 64c, Dec. 20. Oats, high, 64½c, April 18; low, 38c, Nov. 15. Flour, high, $5.95, May 10; low, $4.60, Dec. 10. Lard, high, $12.60, Oct. 11; low, $9.10, Feb. 26. Pork, high, $20.75, May 10; low, $17, Jan. 5. Beef, high, $24, Dec. 28; low, $14.50, Jan. 2. Coffee, high, 15¾c, Oct. 17; low, 13¾c, Jan. 13. Sugar, high, $5.80, Feb. 16; low, $4.65, Jan. 2. Iron, high, $18.75, Dec. 6; low, $14.75, Jan. 2. Steel billets, high, $27, Oct. 23; low, $19.50, March 3. Lead, high, 5.20c, Sept. 19; low, 4c, Feb. 8. Tin, high, 51.10c, Dec. 2; low, 42c, Jan. 13. Copper, high, 17.50c, Aug. 26; low, 13.65c, Feb. 5. Cotton, high, 13.40c, July 29; low, 9.90c, Jan. 2. Print cloths, high, 4 1-16c, Dec. 6; low, 3¼c, Jan. 2.

Week's Curb Transactions.

Transactions in leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Saturday, June 28, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
9,825	Anglo-Am. Oil	20⅝	18¼	20⅛	+ 1⅞
2,400	B.-Am. Tob.	22⅞	20¾	22⅞	+ 2⅜
50	Emer.-B	80	80	80	+ 5
100	Houston Oil	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
200	I. Rub. t. ctfs.	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅞
220	Man. Shirt Co. pf., w. i.	98½	98	98	− 3
1,100	M. of Am., new	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
300	O. P. of Mex.	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
198	S. Oil of N. J.	352	343	352	+11
100	Tob. Prod. pf.	83	83	83	− 3½
2,800	United C. S., w. i	81½	80	81½	+ 2½
250	United C. S. pf., w. i.	113	109	113	+ 3
845	U. S. Light & H., new	9	8½	9	+ ⅝
30	U. S. Light & H. pf., new	60	57½	59	+ 1½

RAILROAD.

2,950	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16	−1-16

MINING.

8,600	Alaska G. M.	11¼	9⅜	11	+ 1¼
1,300	*Beaver Con.	35	32	32	− 2
100	Bessie G. D.	17	17	17	..
8,000	*Big Four	47	45	45	− 1
7,900	Braden Cop.	7	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
300	Brit. C. C.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
400	Buffalo M.	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
100	Butte & N. Y.	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
5,000	Can. G. S.	24	21	24	+ 1
4,600	*C. O. D. C.	3	3	3	− 2
500	Con. Ari. S.	5-16	5-16	5-16	−1-16
500	*Dia. Field D.	3	3	3	..
6,750	*Ely Con.	9	6	9	+ 2
835	Florence	36	35	35	− 3
7,400	Giroux M.	1 9-16	1 7-16	1½	..
600	Goldfield C.	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16	..
1,035	Gr'ne-C., new	6	5¾	6	..
250	Halifax T.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
20,380	*Jumbo Ex.	22	16½	16½	− 6½
2,510	Kerr Lake	3 8-16	3⅜	3 8-16	..
2,700	La Rose C.	2½	2¾	2 7-16	+1-16
200	Mason V., new	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅛
1,800	McKinley-D.	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	+1-16
800	Mines Co. of Am., new	2⅜	2 5-16	2

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Annual returns and present value of investments made ten or more years ago—
1902 Surplus and Reserve $22,035
1913 " " " $933,868
ASK FOR CIRCULAR "E"
New York Realty Owners
489 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway
Capital & Surplus, $30,000,000
Resources, over $220,000,000

Empire Trust Company
MAIN OFFICE, 42 BROADWAY
Branches
580 Fifth Avenue, corner 47th Street
65 Cedar Street, corner Nassau Street
242 East Houston Street
NEW YORK

The Washington Trust Co.
of the City of New York.
253 BROADWAY
Allows Interest on Deposits.
Guardian, Executor, Trustee, Administrator.

Astor Trust Company
Fifth Avenue and 36th St.
Issues Certificates of Deposit payable at some specified future date, which enable individuals, civic, social or religious organizations, firms or corporations, holding money for specific purposes, to obtain a larger rate of interest than is paid on deposits subject to withdrawal.
Trustee for Personal Trusts.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 28, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. El. P.	$9,500,000	..	..	.....	57	61
Do pref....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	16	19
Albany So. 5s	1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	98
A. G.&E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	$68½	*$70
Do pf. ($50)	1,537,500	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	$44	$45
Am. P. & Lt.	5,631,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 13	65	67½
Do 6%cu.pf	5,631,400	1½	Q	July 1, 13	76¼	78
Do op. war..	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do6%nos,'21	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	96	98½
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do pref....	2,180,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref....	350,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Ashev'eL.&P. 1st s. f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	96
Au. & Syr. El. R.R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Apr 15,13	96½	99
Aug.-Al. R. & E. s. f. 5s,'35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Aug. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99	102
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s, '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	..
Bir., R., L. & P. C. 4½s..	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex3s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101½	102¼
Buff.G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	102
B. & L. E. 5s, '36	7,066,000	2½	S	M. & N.	20	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s, '38..	500,000	2½	S.	J. & J.	..	98
B. & N. Falls, E. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42..	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.....	600,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	67	*71
Capital Tr..	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	116¾	117
Do 1st 5s, '47	5,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108	108¼
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,302,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94½	97½
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	55	65
Do 5s, 1940	1,800,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	89	93½
C. L.H.& P.5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	100
Cl. Ry. 1st 5s, '51	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	99	100
Co. G. & El. 1st 5s	13,603,000	2½	S	J. & J.	70	73
Co. R., G. & E. 1st 5s, '36.	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	95
Do com....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	75	100
Do pref....	840,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	85	95
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2¼	S	J. & J.	86	87½
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	72½	74
Do 1st 5s, '39	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100½
Consum. Po. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s, '29..	9,528,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22..	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	95	97
El. B. & S. pf	3,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	99b	101b
Ec.L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56.	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Util. Cor.	2,500,000	½	Q	J. & J.	28	33
Do pf.....	1,500,000	1¼	Q	Jul 15,13	78	84
Ex. Spgs. W., G.& E.1st 6s	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	98	100
Fed. L. & T. Co.	4,750,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do pf.....	2,500,000	1½	Q	My 31, 13	76	78
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf....	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	85b	90b
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	93
Guan. P. & E.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	18	25
Do pf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	68	71
Do 6s, '32..	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Harwood El. 5s, '39.....	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	103
Helena L. & Ry. 1st 5s..	940,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93½
Int.Ry. of B., B. Div.5s,'31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	103	104
L. & O. Div 1st 5s....	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s....	500,000	2½	S	J & J.	..	98
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s..	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	102½	103
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s, '33..	466,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. Trac. 4s, of '52.....	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	68
J.C.,H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	76	76½
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30..	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
K. C. R. & L.	9,543,080	..	..	.....	17	18
Do pf.....	9,407,500	1½	Q	Mar 1, 11	35	38
Do 1st l. 5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	82	85
Do cv. 6s,'12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & N.	88	90
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	102	103
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	78
K. C. W. 5s.	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	91
K. C. Met. St. Ry. cn. 1st 5s, '13.....	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, 1926	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	91
K. G. & E. pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	95	100b
Do 5s of '22.	3,089,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100½	..
L. A.G.&E.5s	4,693,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
Mobile E. pf	852,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s,'46	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	92½
Montana Pr.. Do pf.....	.....	½	Q	July 1, 13	35	38
Musk's G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 16,13	92½	97½b
Do 1st5s,'26	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. L. H. & P. c. t. 5s,'19B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
N. L., H. & P. c. t. 5s,'20C	455,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
N. Y. West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	77	82
Do d. 5s, '54	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102½
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	79
N. I. & Mont Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	54	58
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	.....	10	14
Do pf.....	2,400,000	..	..	Dec 31,12	58	62
Do 1st5s,'31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	92½
N. St. Power Do pf.	5,975,000	..	..	.....	15	16
N.. T. Tr. 5s	8,386,700	1¼	Q	Apr 15,13	71½	73
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Ont. P. sto'k	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92½
O. & C. B.Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Jun 2, 13	..	80
Oreg. El. Ry.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	99
Ot. R. & L. pf	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98½
Do 1st 5s,'24	850,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	92½b	95b
Por. Gen. El. 5s	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s,'40	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.....	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	90	98
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	19,970,440	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	105	106½
Do pf ($50)	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Apr 1, 13	$50	..
Queens Boro. G. & E. 5s of '52.....	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 1, 13	48	53
Rep.R.&L.Co	1,600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	99
Do pf.....	5,200,000	..	..	.....	19	21
Roch Ry&Ls tax ex. N.Y.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	69	73
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of'45..	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Rockld.L.&P. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	79	81
Rockf'd (Ill.) E. 5s of '39.	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	97½
Rutland R.L. & P.1st 5s, '41	1,504,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
St.Jo.(Mo.)R. L.,H.& P.5s	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	97
Sgn.Val.Tr.5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	97½
Salt L.& Ogd. 1st 5s.....	818,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
SanDiegoCon G. & E. 1st 5s, '23..	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23..	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
Scranton El 5s	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	..
Scrn. Ry ($50)	2,951,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Do pf.,($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	..
Do cons'32	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 1, 13	62½	70
Seattle Elec. Co. cons, '29	1,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 15,13	99	101
Sea. Ltg. 5s.	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	98
Sierra&SanF. Pow. 1st 5s.	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	92	95
So.Cal.Ed.Co.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	90	92¼
S. W. Ut. Con	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	96
Sou. Pow. 5s	15,000,000	½	..	Jun 2, 13	27	28¼
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	100
Sup. W.,L.& P. 1st 4s,'31	3,998,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Stan G & E ($50)	1,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Do pf.($50).	9,343,150	..	..	.....	$11	$12
Tampa El.1st 5s	10,977,950	2	Q	Jun 15,13	$37½	$40
Tenn. R., L. & P.....	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	97	99
Do pf.....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15¼	16½
Do pf.....	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Jun 2, 13	72	75
Tex. Tr.1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	78¼	79
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,428,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	91	92
United Util.. Do pf.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Utica &M'H'k V. Ry. 4½s, '51	1,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	98	102½b
Vi. El.	27,000,000	..	..	.....	14	17
Wash. R. & El.	2,268,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	95
Do pf.	6,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 13	90	90½
Do cons 4s, '51	8,500,006	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 13	88½	88¾
West'n Pow. Do 6% cum pf.	10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	82½	82½
	14,070,000	..	..	.....	16	18
	6,000,000	..	..	.....	47	50

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 28, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
West. St. G & E.....	3,503,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf.....	1,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	75	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s, '41.	3,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92½	95
Wheel. El 5s, '41	1,206,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96½
Wh'l'g Tr. Co. 1st con.5s,'31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	98½
Y'gst'n & O. R. 1st 5s,'33	1,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	100

b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Am Bk Note Co. ($50)...	$4,500,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	48	50
Do. pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	51	53
Am. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20,13	194	199
Do pref....	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	93	98
Am. Glue Co.	800,000	3	S	May 1, 13	96½	101½
Do pref....	1,600,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	141	145
Am. Graph'e.	1,500,000	4	S	Mar 1, 13	..	50
Do pref....	1,500,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 13	..	80
Am. Screw...	3,000,000	2½	Q	My 15, 13	140	150
Am. St. Fy.6s	2,455,000	3	S	A. & O.	99½	102
Am. Typef'rs	4,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 13	40	43
Do. pref....	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	92	96
Am.Writ. Pa. Ast.V'n'r Mls. & Dk. 6s,'41	9,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Aril'g'n Mills	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	8,000,000	4	S	Jan 1, 13	...	97
Do 6s.....	6,000,000	1	S	J. & J.	17	18½
Bab. & Wil'x	3,533,000	3	S	J. & J.	51	53
Bar. & Sm.C.	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J.A.J.O	98½	99½
Do. pref....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	10	15
Celluloid	1,250,000	2	..	Dec 1, 11	..	105
Cen. Firewks	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	130	131
Do pref....	1,406,800	..	..	1907	1½	3
Brad. Copper	1,267,200	3½	A	.....	20	25
Childs C	3,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 10,13	145	156
Do pref....	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 10,13	97	101
Cluett-Pea. Do pref....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	40	48
Com'ing-Tab. ulating Rec.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	93	96
Do 6s.....	10,457,218	1	Q	Jul 10, 13	39	41
Con. R. Tire.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	76	76¾
Do pref....	4,000,000	..	..	.....	16	20
Contin. Can..	1,140,500	..	..	.....	60	75
Do pref....	8,000,000	..	..	.....	40	46
Crock.-Wh'ler	5,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	80	86
Do pref....	1,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	84	88
D., L.&W. C.	500,000	1¾	Q	Apr 15,13	104	107
Em.-Brant'm.	6,500,700	2½	Q	Jul 15, 13	250	270
Do pref....	30,000,000	..	..	.....	27	35
Hav. Tob....	20,000,000	1¾	Q	May 1, 13	83	90
Hav. Tob. pf.	29,790,700	..	..	.....	2½	4
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	5	10
Houston Oil.. Do pref....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	15½ 58½	16 59½
Int. Nickel...	38,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 2, 13	117	120
Do pref....	9,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 13	100	103
K. C. Stky'ds	8,250,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	..	75
Do cv.5s,'13	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100½
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	78½	80
L. V. Coal Sales.	6,060,800	2½	Q	Jul 21, 13	185	190
Lima Loco C 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	94	99
Marconi of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Merg. Lino...	12,797,800	3	Q	Jun 30,13	213½	214½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36..	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88	93
Otis Elevator	6,371,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 13	68	71
Do pref....	6,451,100	1½	Q	Jul 15, 13	95	96
Pope Mfg. Co.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	10	13
Do pref....	2,500,000	1½	Q	Apr 30,13	40	44
Proc & Gam.	12,000,000	4b	Q	Aug 15,13	540	555
Do pref....	2,250,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 13	190	..
Pratt & Wh. pref.	1,225,000	1½	Q	My 15, 13	100	105
Rem. Type..	10,000,000	..	..	.....	34	38
Do 1st pf..	4,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	90	100
Do 2d pf..	5,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	97	99
Royal Bak P	10,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,13	185	190
Do6s cum pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,13	103½	105
Saf. C.H.&L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 13	109	111
Singer Mfg..	60,000,000	3	S	Apr 1, 13	295	300
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 13	70	74
Temple T'n 4s	2,500,000	6	A	J. & J.	104½	105½
U. S. Env 5s	1,950,000	6	A	J. & J.	99½	100¾
Do pref....	3,750,000	8z	S	Mar 1, 13	103¾	105¾
Do comm'n	750,000	..	..	.....	..	105
West. Pac 5s	49,925,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	77
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	56	60
Do pref....	5,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 13	84	90

b—Also an extra dividend of 4%, payable in common stock z—including 4½% paid on account of deferred dividends.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	May 1, 13	345	355
Bankers' Tr..	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 13	440	450
B'way Trust.	1,000,000	1½	Q	May 1, 13	150	155
Brooklyn. ..	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 13	480	495
Col.-Knick....	2,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,13	470	485
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	Jun 1, 13	975	990
Citizens	1,000,000	3	S	Mar 1, 13	150	..
Commercial..	500,000	..	..	.....	..	92
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,13	475	485
Farmers' Lo. & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	May 1, 13	1125	1185
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,13	210	220
Franklin	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30,13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	295	310
Guaranty	10,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,13	530	535
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	May 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	120	..
Hudson Tr...	500,000	3	S	July 1, 13	130	140
Kings Co....	500,000	4	Q	May 1, 13	550	..
Law. Tr. In. & Tr. Co...	4,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 13	170	180
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30,07	120	130
Metropolitan..	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,13	415	430
Mutual Alli..	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 13	135	145
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Apr 1, 13	130	140
New York....	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,13	615	630
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,13	1015	1040
People's Tr..	1,000,000	1	M	July 1, 13	290	298
T. Guar. & T..	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 20,13	430	440
Union	3,000,000	12½	Q	Apr 10,13	375	400
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6a	Q	Jun 30,13	440	455
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1,13	1095	1110
Wash'ton Tr.	500,000	4	Q	July 1, 13	350	375

a—Paid on June 30 a special dividend of $200.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

Ang.-Am. O.	$5,000,000	10	..	Jul 15, 13	20	21
Atlant'c Ref.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	590	600
Borne-Scry'r.	200,000	$20	..	Dec 20,12	280	300
•Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$5	Q	Jun 21,13	155	158
Chese. Mfg..	500,000	$10	Q	Jun 18,13	650	665
Colonial Oil..	250,000	..	..	.....	90	100
†Contin. Oil.	300,000	$20	..	Nov 20,12	195	205
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	1.50	Q	Jun 16,13	58	62
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$6	..	Dec 16,12	75	..
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	$10	Q	Aug 1, 13	355	360
Galena-Sig.O.	12,000,000	$4	Q	Jun 30,13	143	147
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 30,13	182	188
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	$4	Q	Aug 15,13	118	122
Nat. Transit.	12,727,572	75c	Q	Jun 16,13	38	40
•N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	10	Q	Jul 15, 13	315	320
•Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	S	July 1, 13	98	102
Ohio Oil	15,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 20,13	129½	130½
Pra'e O. & G.	18,000,000	2.25	Q	Jun 20,13	710	730
†Solar Ref'g.	500,000	$20	S	Jun 20,13	710	730
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$8	Q	Jun 2, 13	237	242
So. Penn Oil.	2,500,000	$10	Q	Jun 30,13	200	205
•S.W. P. P.L.	3,500,000	$5	Q	My 31, 13	145	155
St. Oil (Cal.).	50,000,000	2.50	Q	Jun 14,13	170	172
St. Oil (Ind.).	30,000,000	$6	Q	My 31, 13	315	320
St. Oil (Kan.)	1,000,000	$10	Q	Jun 30,13	295	300
St. Oil (Ky.).	1,000,000	$5	..	Jun 20,13	400	415
St. Oil (Neb.)	800,000	$15	Q	Jun 20,13	280	290
St. Oil (N. J.)	98,338,382	$5	Q	Jun 16,13	350	354
•St. Oil(N.Y.)	15,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 16,13	140	142
St. Oil (Ohio)	8,500,000	$5	Q	Jun 28,13	270	275
Swan & F'ch.	500,000	$5	..	Mar 31,13	185	195
Un. Tank L..	12,000,000	..	..	.....	70	71
Vacuum Oil..	15,000,000	$3	..	My 15, 13	178	182
Wash'ton Oil.	100,000	..	..	.....	30	34
Wat.-P. Oil..	400,000	..	..	.....	1450	1550

On June 30 South Penn. Oil will pay, in addition to regular dividend, 800 per cent. in stock, Standard Oil of Kansas 100 per cent. in stock, Standard Oil of Nebraska 25 per cent. in stock, and Standard Oil of New York 400 per cent in stock.

The Solar Refining Company has declared a stock dividend of 900%, payable to holders of record June 30.

*Ex dividend. †New.

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

Bl'k'r St. & F. Ferry stock.	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	14	18
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	50	60
Bway&7thAv.	2,100,000	2½	Q	J.A.J.O	150	165
B'l'n C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	..	Apr 15,13	150	155
Cen. C'nds,'22	250,000	3	S	M. & N.	104	..
Ch. & 10th St.	650,000	2	Q	J.A.J.O	115	130
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J.A.J.O	280	310
42d St.&Gr.St.	748,000	4½	Q	F.M.A.N	235	255
N. Y. & N. J. 5s, '52.....	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	105
N. Y. Rys.....	18,210,934	..	..	.....	20	28
Ninth Av.....	800,000	2	Q	.....	150	170
Sec. Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Jan. 1, 09	1	3
2d Av.rec.cts	3,140,000	2½	S	A. & O.	96½	99¾
2d Av. Ry. 1st con. 5s,'48..	5,631,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES, WEEK ENDED JUNE 28

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 28	1,309,885	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 28	$6,625,500
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 21	1,705,072	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 21	8,003,000
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 29, 1912	1,587,329	SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 29, 1912	11,553,500
SALES WEEK ENDED JUNE 29, 1912	45,857,185	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	285,448,200
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	60,894,958	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	405,705,500
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR			

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Goldfield Consolidated Mines, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Also 24 per cent. on account of back dividends. ‡Also an extra dividend of 4½ per cent. ||Also an extra dividend of 2 per cent. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. On March 20 Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred paid 35 per cent. on account of back dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended June 28. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Week's Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, June 28. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended June 28, '13.
305	164½	150	Jan. 29	139½	Mar. 13	$12,000,000	June 2, '13	3	..	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	..	..	..	*130	..	..	125	135	..
..	..	7½	May 17	6½	June 10	10,820,000	..	..	..	Allis-Chal. T. F., 5th pd.	100	6½	6½	6½	6½	..	..	13	14	250
..	..	16½	May 23	12½	June 10	16,040,000	..	..	..	Allis-Chal. pf. & F. P. 5th pd.	100	14	14	14	14	..	..	13	14	..
103½	60	80⅜	Jan. 2	61⅝	June 10	155,887,900	May 20, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	62⅜	65¼	62⅜	65¼	85	+ 3½	65¼	65⅝	117,000
61¾	44¼	57	Jan. 3	44	June 23	18,330,000	Apr. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chemical Co.	100	44	44½	44	44½	61	— ¼	44	48	486
104⅝	98	99	Jan. 2	92½	June 10	15,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Agril. Chem. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	100½	..	90	95	..
77	46½	50⅝	Jan. 2	39½	June 10	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	21¼	26	21	21	75½	..	21½	22	1,400
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	72½	May 20	4,600,000	June 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	72½	76	..
107¾	91¼	98¼	Jan. 4	90	June 7	5,000,000	June 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	87½	91	..
100	130	130⅝	Jan. 4	128	June 10	5,000,000	June 30, '13	2½	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	126½	— 130	126½	130	..
47⅜	11¼	18⅝	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,235,300	..	..	..	American Can Co.	100	20¾	21⅝	20¾	21⅝	27	+ 3	27	27⅝	28,125
117⅜	103⅜	120½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	85½	87¾	85¾	86½	116	+ 2¼	86½	87	2,000
139⅝	109⅜	126½	Jan. 3	86½	June 10	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	40⅜	43	40⅜	42¾	98⅜	+ 1¼	42¾	42½	2,900
109¾	40⅜	59⅝	Jan. 3	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	103½	104½	103½	104½	107	100½	104½	..	10
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 8	16,264,700	..	..	..	American Cities	100	34⅜	38⅝	34⅜	38⅝	63¾	— 8¾	31¼	32	500
104⅛	30⅜	48¾	Jan. 6	35½	June 8	20,553,500	Jan. 9, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	61½	61½	59¼	60½	76½	— 5¼	60⅜	61¼	..
84¾	75½	78½	Jan. 6	69¼	June 10	1,800,000	Mar. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	100	..	..	..	..	75	..	100	..	..
85	85	75	June 11	75	Mar. 4	10,630,300	Mar. 31, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products.	100	..	..	..	..	97	..	100½	105	..
98	84	87	Mar. 4	87	Mar. 4	2,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products pf.	100	..	..	..	..	87	..	110½	..	..
114	108⅜	109¼	Jan. 15	109¼	Jan. 15	20,257,100	June 2, '13	1½	Q	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	36	37	36	36½	55	+ ½	36½	37	1,800
99½	45¼	67⅜	Jan. 3	53¾	June 12	10,108,000	June 2, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	65½	65½	65½	65½	97	— 2	65½	67	150
99¼	95	98	May 6	94	June 12	18,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Express Co.	100	150½	150½	150½	150½	215	— 2	150½	152	150
230	100	166	Feb. 8	156	Apr. 29	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	5¼	— ¼	3¾	4	400
..	..	7	Jan. 8	6	June 27	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	17½	18	17½	18	32	— 1½	18½	19	300
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15¾	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	27	+ ¼	21¾	22¼	500
50¾	18	27¾	Apr. 1	17	June 10	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	32	— 1	21½	23	..
117⅛	91¼	111½	Jan. 31	90¼	June 10	13,750,000	Sept. '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	37½	..	30	35	300
48	30	31½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	Q	American Locomotive Co.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	43¼	— ¼	28¾	29	..
124	66	99	Mar. 26	59	June 10	14,000,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	100	101	100	100	116½	— 1	100	101	100
144⅝	137⅜	144	Jan. 30	125¼	June 6	344,515,900	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	128	129½	128	129½	144¾	+ 1¾	129	129½	2,675
140¼	187⅜	140	Jan. 2	126	June 6	40,242,400	June 2, '13	6	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	215	215	215	215	316	+ 3	220	230	50
264⅜	206	240	Jan. 30	206	June 6	1,508,700	Apr. 1, '13	6	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	106	..	106	107	..
106	102	106	Jan. 2	98	Apr. 26	61,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¼	+ ¾	107¾	108	300
108¾	98	104¾	Jan. 2	95	May 20	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	95	97	..
90¾	18	90	Jan. 2	21	Apr. 17	50,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	110	— 1	71¾	72	1,800
124	66	94	Jan. 2	71	May 7	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	74½	74½	74½	74½	112	— 1	74½	75	300
48	30	31½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	51	— 1	28¾	30	4,210
41¾	25⅛	33¾	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	108,812,500	Apr. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	50	31	31	31	31	50	— ¼	30	100	600
41¾	25⅛	33¾	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	50	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	..	..
127½	101½	120	Jan. 2	101	June 10	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	25	..	..	..	..	101	..	101	..	..
43	30	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	June 6	100,000,000	..	..	..	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	98	98	98	98	106	— 1	98	98½	100
112¾	101¾	109½	Jan. 29	107	June 10	67,357,100	Feb. '13	1½	Q	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	108	108	108	108	108	— 1	108	108½	100
..	..	112	June 11	112	June 11	..	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	114½	116	114½	115	145	..	114½	115	300
48	30	38	Jan. 2	31	June 10	30,000,000	Jan. '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	41	41	40	40	47¾	— 1	40	41	800
107¾	91	100¾	Jan. 2	91	June 10	30,000,000	Jan. '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	108¾	— 1	100¾	101	1,000
107¾	91¼	98¾	Jan. 4	92	June 10	152,314,800	Mar. '13	1½	SA	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	89½	91¼	89½	91¼	92¾	— 1	89½	91	1,000
111¾	89¾	103¾	Jan. 2	77¼	June 10	90,000,000	Mar. '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	80	80	80	87	— 1	80	81	100
..	..	8	Jan. 14	8	Jan. 14	8,951,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	20	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	7	..
81⅞	38⅜	87	Jan. 2	67¼	June 10	14,802,000	..	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	66	68	66	67¼	87	— 1	66½	67	100
81⅞	38⅜	87	Jan. 2	67¼	June 10	14,000,000	Apr. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp. pf.	100	66	66	66	66	87½	— 1	66	67	6,000
87⅝	74½	87⅝	Jan. 2	74½	June 10	11,078,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	86¾	87⅝	86¾	87⅝	87⅝	+ ¾	87⅝	87¾	..
130	100	125	Jan. 2	100	June 10	17,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	125	125	125	125	125	+ 2	125	130	100
..	..	12	..	12	..	7,000,000	..	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	..
104	100	100	Jan. 2	100	June 10	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	25	25	25	25	100	..	100	115	..
104	100	100	Jan. 2	100	June 10	14,047,200	June 2, '13	3	SA	Butterick Co.	100	25	25	25	25	100	..	100	115	..
29	28	31	Feb. 28	29	June 10	..	..	..	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	28	29	28½	28½	28	+ ½	28½	29	1,100
60½	28	58¾	Jan. 2	55¼	June 16	14,463,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	55	55¾	55	55¾	58	— ¼	55¾	56	400
87½	65	80	Jan. 30	68	June 10	12,163,200	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	80	85	..
87½	65	80	Jan. 30	68	May 13	15,000,000	Feb. '13	1½	SA	Canadian Pacific	100	215	218½	214½	218½	264¼	+ 3¾	218½	219	1,700
230	230½	206¾	June 10	206¾	June 10	100,995,500	June 30, '13	2½	Q	Cent. sub. rcts. 2d inst. pd.	100	200½	213	200½	213	200½	..	200½	213	1,300
..	..	206¾	June 11	206¾	June 11	..	..	..	..	Cent. sub. rcts. 3d inst. pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	38	Apr. 17	38	Apr. 17	..	..	..	..	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	91	..	91	95	..
101¼	90½	103⅝	Feb. 8	97	June 10	11,581,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cent. Leather Co.	100	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	50¾	— ¼	30½	31	1,800
103⅝	90⅛	103⅝	Feb. 8	97	June 10	20,584,400	..	..	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	90	91	..
103⅝	90⅛	103⅝	Feb. 8	97	June 10	38,977,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	90	91	..
99¾	95	98	May 6	94	June 12	17,436,800	June 27, '13	2	Ex	Central of New Jersey.	100	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	98	300
100	100	166	Feb. 8	156	Apr. 29	10,000,000	Apr. 5, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	156	..	156	160	..
..	..	8	Jan. 8	8	June 27	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	5¼	— ¼	3¾	4	400
..	..	7	Jan. 8	6	June 27	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	17½	18	17½	18	32	— 1½	18½	19	300
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15¾	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	27	+ ¼	21¾	22¼	500
50¾	18	27¾	Apr. 1	17	June 10	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	32	— 1	21½	23	..
117⅛	91¼	111½	Jan. 31	90¼	June 10	13,750,000	Sept. '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	37½	..	30	35	300
48	30	31½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	Q	American Locomotive Co.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	43¼	— ¼	28¾	29	..
124	66	99	Mar. 26	59	June 10	14,000,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	100	101	100	100	116½	— 1	100	101	100
144⅝	137⅜	144	Jan. 30	125¼	June 6	344,515,900	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	128	129½	128	129½	144¾	+ 1¾	129	129½	2,675
140¼	187⅜	140	Jan. 2	126	June 6	40,242,400	June 2, '13	6	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	215	215	215	215	316	+ 3	220	230	50
264⅜	206	240	Jan. 30	206	June 6	1,508,700	Apr. 1, '13	6	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	106	..	106	107	..
106	102	106	Jan. 2	98	Apr. 26	61,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¼	+ ¾	107¾	108	300
108¾	98	104¾	Jan. 2	95	May 20	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	95	97	..
90¾	18	90	Jan. 2	21	Apr. 17	50,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	110	— 1	71¾	72	1,800
124	66	94	Jan. 2	71	May 7	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	74½	74½	74½	74½	112	— 1	74½	75	300
48	30	31½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	51	— 1	28¾	30	4,210
41¾	25⅛	33¾	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	108,812,500	Apr. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	50	31	31	31	31	50	— ¼	30	100	600
41¾	25⅛	33¾	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	50	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	..	..
127½	101½	120	Jan. 2	101	June 10	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	25	..	..	..	..	101	..	101	..	..
43	30	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	June 6	100,000,000	..	..	..	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	98	98	98	98	106	— 1	98	98½	100
112¾	101¾	109½	Jan. 29	107	June 10	67,357,100	Feb. '13	1½	Q	Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf.	100	108	108	108	108	108	— 1	108	108½	100
..	..	112	June 11	112	June 11	..	Jan. 10, '13	2½	SA	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	114½	116	114½	115	145	..	114½	115	300
48	30	38	Jan. 2	31	June 10	30,000,000	Jan. '13	1	SA	BALDWIN LOCO. WKS.	100	41	41	40	40	47¾	— 1	40	41	800
107¾	91¼	100¾	Jan. 2	91	June 10	30,000,000	Jan. '13	3½	SA	Baldwin Loco. Works pf.	100	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	108¾	— 1	100¾	101	1,000
107¾	91¼	98¾	Jan. 4	92	June 10	152,314,800	Mar. '13	1½	SA	Baltimore & Ohio.	100	89½	91¼	89½	91¼	92¾	— 1	89½	91	1,000
111¾	89¾	103¾	Jan. 2	77¼	June 10	90,000,000	Mar. '13	2	SA	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	80	80	80	80	87	— 1	80	81	100
..	..	8	Jan. 14	8	Jan. 14	8,951,980	Dec. 31, '07	12½c	..	Batopilas Mining	20	..	..	..	..	6	..	6	7	..
81⅞	38⅜	87	Jan. 2	67¼	June 10	14,802,000	..	..	..	Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	66	68	66	67¼	87	— 1	66½	67	100
81⅞	38⅜	87	Jan. 2	67¼	June 10	14,000,000	Apr. 25, '13	1¼	Q	Bethlehem Steel Corp. pf.	100	66	66	66	66	87½	— 1	66	67	6,000
87⅝	74½	87⅝	Jan. 2	74½	June 10	11,078,400	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Rapid Transit.	100	86¾	87⅝	86¾	87⅝	87⅝	+ ¾	87⅝	87¾	..
130	100	125	Jan. 2	100	June 10	17,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Brooklyn Union Gas.	100	125	125	125	125	125	+ 2	125	130	100
..	..	12	..	12	..	7,000,000	..	..	..	Brunswick T. & Ry. Sec. Co	100	0	0	0	0	0	..	0	0	..
104	100	100	Jan. 2	100	June 10	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '13	3	SA	Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	100	25	25	25	25	100	..	100	115	..
104	100	100	Jan. 2	100	June 10	14,047,200	June 2, '13	3	SA	Butterick Co.	100	25	25	25	25	100	..	100	115	..
29	28	31	Feb. 28	29	June 10	..	..	..	..	CALIF. PETROLEUM.	100	28	29	28½	28½	28	+ ½	28½	29	1,100
60½	28	58¾	Jan. 2	55¼	June 16	14,463,800	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	California Petroleum pf.	100	55	55¾	55	55¾	58	— ¼	55¾	56	400
87½	65	80	Jan. 30	68	June 10	12,163,200	Apr. 1, '13	1½	Q	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	..	80	..	80	85	..
87½	65	80	Jan. 30	68	May 13	15,000,000	Feb. '13	1½	SA	Canadian Pacific	100	215	218½	214½	218½	264¼	+ 3¾	218½	219	1,700
230	230½	206¾	June 10	206¾	June 10	100,995,500	June 30, '13	2½	Q	Cent. sub. rcts. 2d inst. pd.	100	200½	213	200½	213	200½	..	200½	213	1,300
..	..	206¾	June 11	206¾	June 11	..	..	..	..	Cent. sub. rcts. 3d inst. pd.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	38	Apr. 17	38	Apr. 17	..	..	..	..	Case (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	91	..	91	95	..
101¼	90½	103⅝	Feb. 8	97	June 10	11,581,500	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Cent. Leather Co.	100	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	50¾	— ¼	30½	31	1,800
103⅝	90⅛	103⅝	Feb. 8	97	June 10	20,584,400	..	..	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	90	91	..
103⅝	90⅛	103⅝	Feb. 8	97	June 10	38,977,800	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	90	..	90	91	..
99¾	95	98	May 6	94	June 12	17,436,800	June 27, '13	2	Ex	Central of New Jersey.	100	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	98	300
100	100	166	Feb. 8	156	Apr. 29	10,000,000	Apr. 5, '13	1½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	..	..	..	..	156	..	156	160	..
230	100	166	Feb. 8	156	June 27	11,274,100	..	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	5¼	— ¼	3¾	4	400
..	..	8	Jan. 8	8	June 27	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	17½	18	17½	18	32	— 1½	18½	19	300
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15¾	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1¾	..	American Ice Securities Co.	100	21¼	22	21¼	21¾	27	+ ¼	21¾	22¼	500
50¾	18	27¾	Apr. 1	17	June 10	16,750,000	..	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	21½	21½	21½	21½	32	— 1	21½	23	..
117⅛	91¼	111½	Jan. 31	90¼	June 10	13,750,000	Sept. '08	1¾	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	37½	..	30	35	300
48	30	31½	Jan. 31	20½	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¾	Q	American Locomotive Co.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	43¼	— ¼	28¾	29	..
124	66	99	Mar. 26	59	June 10	14,000,000	June 2, '13	1½	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	100	101	100	100	116½	— 1	100	101	100
144⅝	137⅜	144	Jan. 30	125¼	June 6	344,515,900	Apr. 15, '13	2	Q	American Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	128	129½	128	129½	144¾	+ 1¾	129	129½	2,675
140¼	187⅜	140	Jan. 2	126	June 6	40,242,400	June 2, '13	6	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	215	215	215	215	316	+ 3	220	230	50
264⅜	206	240	Jan. 30	206	June 6	1,508,700	Apr. 1, '13	6	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	106	..	106	107	..
106	102	106	Jan. 2	98	Apr. 26	61,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Tobacco Co. pf. new.	100	107¼	107¾	107¼	107¾	107¼	+ ¾	107¾	108	300
108¾	98	104¾	Jan. 2	95	May 20	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	..	95	..	95	97	..
90¾	18	90	Jan. 2	21	Apr. 17	50,000,000	..	..	..	American Woolen Co.	100	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾	110	— 1	71¾	72	1,800
124	66	94	Jan. 2	71	May 7	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	74½	74½	74½	74½	112	— 1	74½	75	300
48	30	31½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	51	— 1	28¾	30	4,210
41¾	25⅛	33¾	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	108,812,500	Apr. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Copper Min. Co.	50	31	31	31	31	50	— ¼	30	100	600
41¾	25⅛	33¾	Jan. 2	30¾	June 10	6,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	75c	Q	Assets Realization Co.	50	..	..	..	..	31	..	31	..	..
127½	101½	120	Jan. 2	101	June 10	40,000,000	Apr. 15, '13	1½	Q	Associated Oil Co.	25	..	..	..	..	101	..	101	..	..
43	30	42¼	Jan. 30	42¼	June 6	100,000,000	..	..	..	Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	100	98	98

FINANCIAL.

HENRY SIEGEL FRANK E. VOGEL

HENRY SIEGEL & CO.

PRIVATE BANKERS
MAIN FLOOR

The 14th Street Store

PER ANNUM **4½** PER CENT

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS FROM $1. TO $3,000.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 21ST WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST. INTEREST READY AND PAYABLE IF DESIRED ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JANUARY AND JULY.

DEPOSITS MAY BE WITHDRAWN WITHOUT GIVING NOTICE

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR.

Hours: 9 A.M. to 5.30 P.M.

W. L. CHAMPION, Cashier — W. J. DOHERTY, Asst. Cashier

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

NEW YORK, June 10, 1913.

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $5,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 21, 1913.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1913.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, President.
WILLIAM E. KNOX, Comptroller.
JOSEPH G. LIDDLE, Secretary.

The Williamsburgh Savings Bank

Broadway and Driggs Ave., Brooklyn.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 21st day of July, 1913, a Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum will be paid to all depositors in this bank who on the 1st day of July, 1913, may be entitled thereto.

Money deposited on or before July 10, 1913, will draw interest from July 1.

E. B. TUTTLE, President.
CHARLES J. PASFIELD, Cashier.

BANK OPEN MONDAY EVE'S, 4 TO 7.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK

(INCORPORATED 1833)

S. E. Cor. 6th Ave. and 16th St., New York.

TWO-RATE INTEREST-DIVIDEND SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1913.

On all sums from $5 to $3,000 to depositors entitled to interest under the by-laws at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum, on so much of every account as shall not exceed $1,000; and at the rate of

THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT.

per annum on so much of every account as shall exceed $1,000 payable on and after July 21, 1913.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1913.

JAMES QUINLAN, President.
CHARLES M. DUTCHER, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM. }

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK

81 W. 34th St., bet. 5th and 6th Aves.
95TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

A dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited depositors on July 1, 1913, on sums of $5 to $3,000.

Money deposited on or before July 10, will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.
Mondays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.
Saturdays 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Adolphe H. Fischer, President
George T. Connett, Secy. and Treas.
Herman F. Dietmann, Asst. Treas.

New York Savings Bank

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

July 1, 1913, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Seamen's Bank for Savings

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30th, 1913.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Payable on and after Monday, July 21st, 1913.

DANIEL BARNES, President.
GEORGE M. HALSEY, Cashier.
WILLISTON H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
New York, June 5th, 1913.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

106TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) Per Cent. per annum to be paid to depositors on and after July 21st on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1913, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

SAVING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces the usual semi-annual cash dividend at the rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the society's

49th Consecutive Dividend.

SECURITIES:—First Mortgage on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.

Bank Dept. Supervision.

Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small, SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Begin now or write for Booklet A.

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
FOR HOME BUILDING & SAVINGS.
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

DIVIDENDS.

National Railroad Company of Mexico.
25 Broad Street, New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1913, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company,

NO. 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
F. M. SOUTHER, Assistant Treasurer.
June 25, 1913.

COUPON NO. 38, JULY 1ST, 1913.
JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL COMPANY

First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, on and after July 1st, 1913.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company

NEW YORK

Member N. Y. Clearing House Association

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company

55 Cedar Street, On and After July 1, 1913

Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (July 10) 6s	Montauk Extension R. R. Co. 5s
Alexandria, La., Public Improvement 5s	Monterey & Pacific Grove R'way Co. 6s
Arkansas, Oklahoma & West. R. R. Co. 6s	Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Asheville, N. C., School 5s	Monticello, Ga., Sch., Lgt., Wat. & Sewer. 5s
Associated Simmons Hardware Cos. 5s	Montvale, N. J., Road 5s
Baton Rouge, La., Permanent Imp. 4s	Muncie Island Co. 1st 6s
Billings, Mont., Fund. 6s & City Hall. 4½s	Mutual Life Ins. Co. 5s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire Department 4s	Mutual Term. Co. (of Buff., N. Y.) 1st 4s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 1st Refunding. 5s	Natomas Con. (of Cal.) 6s
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co. 2d 5s	New York Bay Extension Railway Co. 5s
Cairo, Ga., Water Works & Elec. L. & T. H. 5s	New Bern Gas Co. (of N. C.) 5s
Camden Co., N. J., Building (July 2d) 4s	North Spring Lake, N. J., Water 5s
Canandaigua, N. Y., U. F. School Dist. No. 1 4s	Northern Indiana Railway Co. Con. 1st 5s
Cedartown, Ga., School Improvement 6s	Norwalk, Conn., Refunding Sewer & Water 4s, Paving 4½s
Central San Cristobal 1st 7s	Oskaloosa Traction & Light Co. 5s
Cohoes, N. Y., Pub. Improvement, Fire Dept. & Water 3½s, 4s & 4½s	Pacific Telephone & Tel. Co. 5s, July 2d
Coldwater Gas Light & Fuel Co. 1st 5s	Pelham, Ga., School 5s
Consolidated Coal Co. 4½s	Pelham, Ga., Water, Light & Pub. Imp. 5s
Det., Monroe & Tol. Short Line Ry. 5s	Pensacola, Fla., Improvement 4½s
Durham, N. C., Fund. & School 4½s & 5s	Pensacola, Fla., Special Improvement 6s
Easton, Palmer & Beth. St. Ry. Co. 5s	Portland Gas & Coke Co. Refunding. 5s
Elberton, Ga., Paving, Elec. Light & School Building 4½s & 5s	Port Vue, Pa., Funding 4½s
Elmira Water, Light & R. R. Co. 5s	Price City, Utah, Water Works & Electric Light Co. 6s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works 4½s	Richland, Ga., Water Wks. & El. Light 5s
Essex County, N. J., Plank Road 4s	Richmond, Va., Series "I" & Pub. Imp. 4s
Fairmont Coal Co. 5s	St. Joseph & Grand Island Ry. Co. 4s
Fresno City Water Co. 5s	School City, Fort Wayne, Ind. 3½s
Fort Pierce, Fla., Public Utility 6s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer 4s
Glassport, Pa., School District 4½s	South Porto Rico Sugar Co. (July 1st) 6s
Glassport, Pa., School Bore 5s	Squaw Creek Drainage, Dist. No. 1 6s
Goldsboro Gas Co. 6s	Statesville, N. C., R. R. Aid 6s
Greensboro, N. C., St. Sew. & Wat. Wks. 5s	Stockton, Gas & Elec. Corporation 6s
Greenwich, Conn., Refunding 4½s	Stonington, Conn., School Dist. No. 18. 4s
Griffin, Ga., Sewer, Wat. & Lt. Co. 5s	Sullivan Water Company 1st 6s
Hawaii Territory Improvement 3½s	Syracuse, N. Y., School 3½s
Idaho Falls, Idaho, Municipal 5s	Tampa, Fla., Refunding 5s
Jennings, La., School 5s	Telfair County, Ga., Court House 5s
Klickitat County, Wash., Funding 6s	Toledo, Ohio, Refunding 4s and var. oth.
Long Island R. R. Co., Consolidated 5s	Toledo, Ohio, Education (July 2d) 4s
Long Isl. R. R. Co., New Consolidaed 4s	Toronto, Canada, Local Improvement 4s
Long Isl. R. R. Co., No. Shore Branch 5s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Ser. "K" 4s
Lynchburg, Va., Public Imp. 4½s	U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co., Ser. "L" 4s
Marq. & Bess. Dock & Nav. Co., Deb. 5s	Water, Lt. & Pow. Co., of Hot Spgs., S. D. 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Amus. & Rec. Park 4½s	Water Works Company (San Antonio) 6s
Memphis, Tenn., Fire & Police Bldg. 4½s	Westerly, R. I., Refunding 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding 4½s	West Indianapolis Funding (July 6) 6s
Memphis, Tenn., Refunding Gold 4½s	West Orange, N. J., Educational 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing District 6s	Wilkes Barre, Pa., City Improvement 4s
	Wilmington, N. C., Refunding 4s
	Yellowstone Co., Mon., S. D., No. 2. 4½s
	Yosemite Valley R. R. Co. 5s

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

Capital, $2,000,000
Surplus, 7,000,000

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

60 Broadway
Fifth Ave. & 34th St.
Lenox Ave. & 125th St.
Third Ave. & 148th St.

The following coupons and dividends will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company

60 BROADWAY

On and After July 1, 1913

Adirondack Home Telephone Co. 1st 5s	Mutual Light & Water Co. 5s
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s	Mountain Home Telephone Co. Gen. 5s
Alfred Light & Power Co. 1st 5s	Mexican Hardwoods Company 1st 6s
Amherst County, Virginia. Road Imp. 5s	New York Belting & Packing Co. 5s
Amherst County, Va. Refunding 4½s	Noxubee Co., Miss., Courthouse Repair. 4s
Ashland Water Works Co. 1st 5s	Oil Fields of Mexico, 1st Debenture. 6s
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st & Gen. 5s	Ontario County, N. Y. Registered
Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co. 1st 5s	Pensacola Hotel Co. 1st 6s
Auburn, N. Y. Registered	Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. 1st 5s
Bergen County, N. J. Various	Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s
Blue Ridge Electric Co. 1st 5s	Rhinebeck Water Co. 1st 5s
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5s	Rockmart, Georgia, City of
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s	Schenectady Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s
Buffalo General Electric Co. 1st 5s	Sierra & San Fran. Power Co. (Series A) 2d 6s
Burbank Company 1st 6s	Springfield Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp'n. 1st 4s	Syracuse, N. Y., City of, Reg. & Principal
Cohoes Waterford Home Tel. Co. 1st 6s	Susquehanna Transmis'n Co. of Pa. 1st 5s
Columbia Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s	United Message Company 1st 5s
Consumers Elec. Light & Pow. Co. 1st 5s	Victor Fuel Company 1st 5s
Corning, N. Y. Sewers	Vincennes Citizens Street Ry. 1st 5s
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. Co. 1st 5s	Waterbury, Conn., Registered 4s
Fishkill & Matteawan Equit. Gas Co. 1st 6s	Waterbury, Conn., Registered 4½s
Grays Harbor Gas Co. 1st Cons. 5s	Waterbury, Conn., Registered 5s
Greenwood County, South Carolina	Waverly, Sayre & Athens Trac. Co. 1st 5s
Greenville Gas Light Co. 1st 5s	Washington, Pot. & Ches. Ry. Co.
Gulf, Fla. & Alabama R. R. Co. 1st 5s	Waynesboro, Ga. 5s
Holly Beach City, N. J. Refunding 5s	Westchester, N. Y., 1st Fire District Reg.
Ithaca, N. Y., Water 4.30s & 4.25s. Reg.	White Rats Realty Co. 6s
Jackson & Battle Creek Trac. Co. 1st 5s	Wise County School District No. 5 5s
Johnson & Co., Isaac G. 1st 5s	Wykagyl Reservation, Inc. 5s
Kanotex Refining Co. 6s	DUE JULY 2, 1913.
Keystone Telephone Co. 1st 5s	Lumber City, Ga., School 6s
Key West, Fla. Refunding 5s	Miami, Fla. 7s
Lawrence, N. Y., Village of. 4.15s Reg.	Toledo & Indiana Traction Co. 1st 5s
Francis H. Leggett & Co. 1st 6s	DUE JULY 15, 1913.
Magnolia Petroleum Co. 1st 6s	Battle Island Paper Co. 1st 5s
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s	East Jersey Match Co. 6s
Miami Copper Company 1st 6s	DUE JULY 20, 1913.
Michigan Traction Co. 1st 5s	Guan. & West. R. R. Co. Gen. Eq. Tr. 6s

Dividends

PAYABLE JUNE 30, 1913.

Columbia-Knickerbocker Tr. Co.-Cap. Stk. | Col.-Knick. Tr. Co. Certf. of Beneficial Int.

PAYABLE JULY 1, 1913.

May Department Stores Co. Preferred	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc. Preferred
Calif. Petroleum Corporation. Preferred	McCall Corporation Preferred
California Petroleum Corporation. Common	

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, June 11th, 1913.

188TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees has declared an interest dividend for the Six Months ending June 30th, 1913, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5.00 and upward entitled thereto, and payable on and after July 21st, 1913. The dividend will be credited to depositors as principal July 1st, 1913. Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1913, will draw interest from July 1st, 1913.

WALTER TRIMBLE, President.
LEWIS B. GAWTRY, Secretary.
JAMES KNOWLES, Comptroller.

Malden Lane Savings Bank

170 Broadway, cor. Malden Lane,

Has declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of

4% per annum

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st. Deposits received from 9 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. Saturdays to 1 P. M.

J. Heynen, Sec'y. — Louis Windmuller, Pres.

United States Savings Bank

S. W. Cor. Madison Ave. and 58th St.

A dividend has been declared for the three or six months ending June 30, 1913, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all accounts of $5 and upwards entitled thereto, payable July 21, 1913.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 12TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST, 1913.

CHARLES N. TAINTOR, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.

BANKING INTEREST

5% INTEREST

Allowed on accounts of $10 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 15th draw interest from July 1st. $100,000 to be issued on deposit with the State of N. Y.

We are entering our 73d year.

Banking by mail to meet your convenience. Call or write for booklet. Tel. Beekman 1234.

CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
154 Nassau St. (Tribune Bldg.) Est. 1840

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS POWDER COMPANY.

Holders of Five Per Cent. First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage and trust agreement dated June 15th, 1909, between the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company and the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, the following 124 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1913:

Coupon Bonds.

3	6	15	19	22	45
52	56	61	65	103	106
147	178	209	210	240	269
301	314	335	372	378	387
391	403	439	450	469	478
490	503	532	538	548	562
567	569	641	653	672	689
700	701	750	769	787	791
846	864	867	875	884	917
955	958	961	1000	1002	1003
1010	1015	1016	1017	1029	

Registered Bonds.

27	35	45	57	58	69
76	83	99	106	136	146
151	162	169	175	190	212
222	228	276	290	299	309
319	353	335	390	407	409
417	418	424	442	500	509
564	614	615	627	673	675
689	691	717	741	758	766
772	800	826	833	864	875
880	902	909	910	941	

That on July 1, 1913, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said mortgage and trust agreement the said E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 13, 1913.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2nd Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY

I am engaged in a sound mercantile business proposition of wide scope. The demand for its activities is universal in this country. Facts assure its success. Approved by the most representative people in every walk of life.

Legal matters shaped up and approved by eminent counsel.

I desire to interest with me several responsible parties who are prepared to invest $5,000.00 or more each in cash.

My personal and business standing is the very best, which I will abundantly prove at interview.

To such acceptable parties joining me now I will make a most liberal proposition giving them directorate representation and active connection if desired.

This is a business opportunity of large proportions and the highest character for principals only. Appeals to the best thought of representative women and men and will interest either as an investment. Brokers or intermediaries will not be considered under any circumstance. Address, indicating when and where interview is desired, RESPONSIBLE PRINCIPAL, Box T 343 Times Downtown.

ALLIS-CHALMERS

Reorganization

under

PLAN AND AGREEMENT OF REORGANIZATION

DATED MARCH 18, 1912.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES REPRESENTING PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE ALLIS-CHALMERS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, distributable to holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, for bonds or preferred or common stock of the Allis-Chalmers Company deposited under said Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY on the presentation and surrender of such certificates of deposit, duly endorsed, at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

Holders of stamped certificates of deposit for 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Allis-Chalmers Company, upon which the amount of the coupon of January 1, 1912, has been advanced, will be required, on presentation, to pay interest in New York funds on the amount so advanced at the rate of 5% per annum from the date of the advance noted on the certificates to June 28, 1913. In all cases, holders of certificates for bonds should designate the names in which they desire Voting Trust Certificates to be issued. Voting Trust Certificates issuable on surrender of certificates of deposit for preferred or common stock of the Allis-Chalmers Company will be issued in the name of the registered holder unless otherwise duly directed.

The following distribution will be made against certificates of deposit, viz:

1. Voting Trust Certificates representing $1,000 par value of preferred stock and $350 par value of common stock of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for each 1st Mortgage Bond of the Allis-Chalmers Company. Holders of unstamped certificates of deposit for bonds will further be entitled to receive $25 in cash per bond for the coupon of January 1, 1912.

2. Voting Trust Certificates for $20 par value of preferred stock and $90 par value of common stock of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for each share of $100 par value of preferred stock of the Allis-Chalmers Company, on which the assessment has been paid in full.

3. Voting Trust Certificates for $10 of preferred stock and $35 of common stock of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for each share of $100 par value of common stock of the Allis-Chalmers Company, on which the assessment has been paid in full.

For interests less than 100 shares, Voting Trust Fractional Scrip Certificates will be issued, exchangeable for Voting Trust Certificates when presented in amounts aggregating one or more shares of the par value of $100 each.

The Committee will accept payment of over-due assessments on stock of the Allis-Chalmers Company up to the close of business on JULY 7, 1913.

In conformity with the Agreement of Reorganization, any depositor who shall have failed to make payment in respect of the assessment on his stock on or before JULY 7, 1913, shall cease to have any rights or be entitled to any benefits under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, and the deposited stock and any sum or sums heretofore paid by the depositor in respect of such assessment will then be forfeited, and stock of the new Company issuable in respect of deposited stock, upon which the assessment has not been paid in full on or before said date, will be issued to the Underwriting Syndicate on payment by it of the several amounts due and in default, as provided in the Underwriting Agreement of March 26, 1912.

Dated, New York, June 23, 1913.

JAMES N. WALLACE,
CHARLES W. COX,
ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL,
R. WALTER LEIGH,
JOHN H. McCLEMENT,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
FRED VOGEL, JR.,
Reorganization Committee.
FRANKLIN L. BABCOCK, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New York City.

LOST OR STOLEN—On or about June 13, 1913, twenty (20) shares of Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company common stock, Certificate No. B023719, dated June 12, 1913, registered in the name of Miss Anna L. Sawyer. Transfer has been stopped and all [illegible] contest negotiating [illegible]

Irving National Bank

New York

IRVING NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK B/L

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS BANK
July 1st, 1913

City of Albany, Ga., Water & Light.
City of Austin, Texas, Refunding, School, Street Improvement, Sewer, Hospital and Cemetery.
City of Blackshear, Ga., Water Works, Sewer and Electric Light.
Conrad City, Montana, Sewer.
Fort Mill, S. C., School District No. 28.
Home Telephone & Telegraph 5%.
Laurens, S. C., School District.
Lehigh & Hudson River Railway.
Madison County, Montana.
Portland Terminal Co.
Ripans Chemical Co.
South San Joaquin Irrigation District.
Waterloo (Ia.) Loan & Trust Co. Savings.
Webb City, Mo.

FOUNDED 1803

220TH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK of the City of New York,
42 Wall Street.
June 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%), free of tax, payable July 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1913.

JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 3, 1913.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 80) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1913, out of surplus net income, to holders of said PREFERRED STOCK as registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on June 30, 1913. The books will not be closed. Dividend cheques will be mailed to holders of PREFERRED STOCK who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

C. K. COOPER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY.

49 Wall Street.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 2.

New York, June 27, 1913.

The Directors of this Company have to-day declared a dividend of two (2%) per cent. from the earnings of the Company upon the Common Stock, payable July 15, 1913, at the offices of the Company, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City, to stockholders of record July 11, 1913.

The transfer books of this stock will be closed on Friday, July 11, 1913, at 3 P. M. and opened on Monday, July 21, 1913, at 10 A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL PROPERTIES COMPANY

New York City, 15 Wall Street. Pittsburgh, Penn., Commonwealth Bldg.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of National Properties Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENTUM (3%) on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M., June 30th, 1913. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Capital Stock will be closed at 3 P. M., June 30, 1913, and reopen at 10 A. M., July 16, 1913. Checks will be mailed.

B. N. BUSCH, Treasurer.

The Market and Fulton National Bank

New York, June 24, 1913.

A QUARTERLY dividend of Three per cent. upon the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1913. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., June 5, 1913.

A Dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 1, 1913, to the registered holders of June 10, 1913. Transfer books will be closed on the 10th inst., and will be reopened June 16, 1913.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

New York, June 17, 1913.

The Greenwich Bank of the City of New York.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on and after July 1, to the stockholders of record June 20, 1913.

FRANK HAMMOND, Cashier.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York,
MANAGERS

Associated Gas and Electric Company.

The Board of Directors of Associated Gas and Electric Company has declared a dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1913, payable Tuesday, July 15th, 1913, to stockholders of record Monday, June 30th, 1913.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 56

A quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15th, 1913, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26th, 1913.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company.

DIVIDEND NO. 9.

New York, June 19, 1913.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company has declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Common Stock, payable August 4, 1913, to stockholders of record on June 30, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. June 30, 1913, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 9, 1913.

R. D. RICKARD, Treasurer.

The Peoples Bank in the City of New York
June 26, 1913.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1913, to stockholders of record of this date. The transfer books will be closed until July 1, 1913.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.
60 Broadway.
New York, June 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable June 30th, 1913, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 25th, 1913.

The transfer books will not close.

L. W. WIGGIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BANK.
49-51 West 33rd St.,
New York, June 12, 1913.

The Board of Directors of THE MUTUAL BANK has this day declared a dividend of 6% on the capital stock of this bank, payable July 1, 1913, to stockholders of record June 23, 1913.

The Transfer Books will close June 23, 1913, and will reopen July 1, 1913.

HUGH N. KIRKLAND, Cashier.

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico.
(NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO.)
25 Broad Street, New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1913, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company,

NO. 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
F. M. SOUTHER, Assistant Treasurer.
June 25, 1913.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent., or $1.25 per share, upon preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on July 15, 1913, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 30th, 1913. The stock transfer books will not be closed for the payment of this dividend.

ARTHUR T. KAVANAGH, Treasurer.
New York, June 25, 1913.

Whatcom County Railway & Light Co.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

due Nov. 1, 1935

Underlying first mortgage bond of the PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO

Price to yield about 5½%

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO

43 Exchange Place

Boston New York Chicago

HIGGINSON & CO., London

CHARTERED 1864

Union Trust Company of New York

MAIN OFFICE: 80 BROADWAY.

Fifth Avenue Branch, 425 Fifth Avenue, corner 38th St. — Plaza Branch, 786 Fifth Avenue, corner 60th St.

Modern Safe Deposit Vaults at Both Branches

Capital $1,000,000 **Surplus (earned) $7,700,000**

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Acts as Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Administrator and in all Fiduciary Capacities on behalf of Individuals, Institutions or Corporations.

DIVIDENDS.

Detroit & Mackinac Railway Co.
40 Wall Street.
New York City, June 5, 1913.

A dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock and a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock of this Company have this day been declared payable July 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 14th, 1913. The stock transfer books of the Company will close June 14th, 1913, and reopen July 2d, 1913.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treasurer.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY
Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
June 27, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on July 1st next to holders of Preferred Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business June 27th, 1913, and has ordered transfer books closed from June 27th to 30th, inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 20.
New York, June 13, 1913.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the issued and outstanding PREFERRED capital stock of American Gas & Electric Company has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1913, payable August 1, 1913, to stockholders of record on the books of the company at the close of business July 19, 1913, on which day the transfer books will close, and reopen August 2, 1913.

FRANK B. BALL, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER CO.
No. 149 Broadway, New York, May 23d, 1913.

The Board of Directors of Virginia Railway & Power Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of two and one-half per cent., equal to two dollars and fifty cents per share on the PREFERRED STOCK of said Company, payable on July 10th, 1913, to the Preferred Stockholders of record on June 14th, 1913. The Transfer Books will not be closed. Dividend checks will be mailed.

G. B. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 25 Broad Street, New York, June 16, 1913.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company from surplus earnings of the current fiscal year, payable July 15, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. June 30, 1913. Checks in payment of the dividend will be mailed to stockholders at the addresses last furnished to the Transfer Agent.

G. C. HAND, Secretary.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 41, due July 1, 1913, from the First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after July 1, 1913, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York. W. A. DANFORTH, Treasurer.

Bangor, Me., June 21, 1913.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.
Second Mortgage Bonds.

Coupon No. 80, due July 1, 1913, from the Second Mortgage 5% Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after July 1, 1913, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 140 Broadway, New York. W. A. DANFORTH, Treasurer.

Bangor, Me., June 21, 1913.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.
Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 24, due July 1, 1913, from the Consolidated Refunding 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after July 1, 1913, at the offices of Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., 44 State St., Boston. W. A. DANFORTH, Treasurer.

Bangor, Me., June 21, 1913.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
Fifth Avenue & Twenty-third St.,
New York, June 25, 1913.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this bank was declared, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30, 1913.

The Transfer Books will be closed until Tuesday, July 1, 1913. A. W. SNOW, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

214TH DIVIDEND

Chartered 1799.

Bank of The Manhattan Company.

New York, June 20, 1913.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1913, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1913. Transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1913.

D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

The National Butchers & Drovers Bank,
683-685 Broadway.
New York, June 19th, 1913.

The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1913. The transfer books will be closed from June 19th, 1913, until July 1st, 1913.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:30|Sun sets..7:36|Moon rises..1:12

THE TIDES

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:10	4:40	10:12	11:08
Governors Island	4:07	4:57	10:38	11:47
Hell Gate	5:57	6:47	12:18	11:27

Arrived—Sunday, June 29.

SS Rochambeau, Havre, June 21.
SS America, Naples, June 16.
SS Campanello, Rotterdam, June 18.
SS Ocean, Rotterdam, June 10.
SS Mae, Tampa, June 6.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, June 20.
SS Mathilde, Cardenas, June 23.
SS Vesta, Tampico, June 19.
SS Hermiston, Norfolk, June 28.
SS Chatham, Tampico, June 21.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

California	Glasgow	June 21
Europa	Gibraltar	June 17
Francisco	Hull	June 14
Salamanca	Hamburg	June 16
Santiago	Tampa	June 21
Indrani	Gibraltar	June 15
Pimrelte	Genca	June 14
Potsdam	Rotterdam	June 21
Fr. der Grosse	Boulogne	June 22
Kroonland	Antwerp	June 21
Allemania	Inagua	June 26
Orotava	Bermuda	June 28
San Juan	San Juan	June 25
Comus	New Orleans	June 26
El Occidente	Galveston	June 24
Minnetonka	London	June 21

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Cecilie	Cherbourg	June 26
Memphian	Manchester	June 20
Carrillo	Port Limon	June 23
Guantanamo	Tampico	June 23
Iroquois	London	June 18
Panama	Colon	June 25
San Jacinto	Galveston	June 25
City of St. Louis	Savannah	June 25

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic	Southampton	June 25
Laura	Trieste	June 7
Manhattan	Antwerp	June 18
San Giorgio	Naples	June 17
Gothland	Antwerp	June 19
Taormina	Naples	June 18
Havana	Havana	June 28
Cubana	Cardenas	June 25
Prinz Joachim	Kingston	June 27
El Valle	Galveston	June 26
Trent	Kingston	June 27
Guiana	St. Thomas	June 24
Alamo	Mobile	June 24
Apache	Jacksonville	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Roma, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Virgil, Bahia	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Kronp. Wilhelm, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hamburg, Naples	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Birma, Libau	——	3:00 P.M.
Stampalia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	——	10:00 A.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Moldegaard, Havana	——	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Mauretania, Liverpool	——	1:00 A.M.
Kaiserin Aug. Victoria, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Carpathia, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Orotava, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Almirante, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 A.M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

*Mauretania mail closes 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, JUNE 29.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 363 miles E. at 5:30 A. M.; due 30th, 8 A. M. Anchor Line.
SS Taormina, Glasgow to New York, was 720 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due July 1, 8:30 A. M. Italian Line.
SS Salamanca, Hamburg to New York, was 295 miles E. at noon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 180 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Huron, Jacksonville to New York, was 248 miles S. at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS Comus, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon. Morgan Line.
SS Orotava, Bermuda to New York, was 308 miles S. E. at noon. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 166 miles N. of Jupiter at noon. Munson Line.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 320 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M. Ward Line.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 650 miles S. at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 12 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M. Clyde Line.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 449 miles S. at noon. Savannah Line.
SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 76 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon. Mallory Line.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 118 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 735 miles S. at noon. Mallory Line.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 166 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M. Mallory Line.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 360 miles N. W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M. Morgan Line.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Majestic, at Southampton, June 29.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, June 29.
SS Afghan Prince, at Port Said, June 29.
SS Columbia, at Moville, June 29.
SS Touraine, at Havre, June 29.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, June 29.
SS Nieuw Amsterdam, from Boulogne, June 28.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, June 28.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, June 29.
SS George Washington, from Southampton, June 29.
SS President Grant, from Southampton, June 29.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York for London, passed Lizard.
SS Finland, New York for Antwerp, signaled Brow Head.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... June 30
Japan, Korea, and China (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... July 3
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... July 4
Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Keemun ..... July 4
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nile ..... July 4
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Honolulan ..... July 4
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Minnesota ..... July 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... July 10
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Aorangi ..... July 18

On Steamship Piers.

Double postage is required except for Sea Post vessels. Whenever mail vessels of the American, Cunard, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, White Star, New York and Cuba Mail, New York and Porto Rico, Panama, and Red D Lines sail between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., supplementary mails are opened on the steamship piers one and a half hours before sailing time and close ten minutes before sailing time. There is no pier supplementary mail for the Cunard Wednesday steamers sailing at 1 A. M., but supplementary mail, prepaid double postage, is accepted at the Foreign Station after the close of the regular mail and up to 10:30 P. M.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that on and after July 1, 1913, ordinary postage stamps, including commemorative issues, will be valid for postage and for insurance and collect-on-delivery fees on fourth class mail, and distinctive Parcel Post stamps will be valid for all purposes for which ordinary stamps are valid.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

The Brown School of Tutoring
Frederic L. Brown, B. S., Head Master.
Founded 1906. Boarding and day school. Separate buildings. Open all Summer. Exceptional success preparing pupils for all examinations in one-half time taken by class schools. Lessons at home or the School. Interviews welcomed. Resident Tutoring; New Jersey Coast, Long Island, Greenwich, Conn. *A school with an atmosphere of work.*
241 WEST 75TH ST., N. Y. Tel. Col. 8894.

Instruction—Swimming.

SWIMMING Successfully taught. Complete course, $5.00. Circle Swimming Pool, 308 West 59th St.

Iron Steamboat Co
CONEY ISLAND
Schedule for MONDAY, JUNE 30
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET,
9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER,
10:20, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LEAVE STEEPLECHASE PARK,
12:25, 1:25, 2:25, 3:10, 4:25, 5:25, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents. From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cents.
A Day On the OCEAN
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily from Pier 1, N. R., only at 8:20 A. M.
Rockaway Beach
IRON STEAMBOATS
Lve. Yonkers 8:45 A.M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 A.M., 1:30 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A.M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway Beach, 2:15, 5:45 P.M.

TO ALBANY
75 CENTS ROUND TRIP $1.00
The Economical Way
Strs. FRANK JONES and KAATERSKILL
leave Pier 46, North River, (foot of W. 10th St.) at 5:30 P. M.; West 129th St. at 6 P. M. daily. Round Trip Tickets good all season.
Dining Service.
CAPITAL CITY LINE.
Pier 46, N. R.
'Phone Spring 6577.

CENTRAL HUDSON Line
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Kingston, from Pier 24, N. R., Ft. Franklin St., week days, except Saturdays, 4:00 P. M. and *5:00 P. M. West 129th St., 4:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M.
SATURDAYS { From Franklin St., 1:30 & 3 PM. West 129th St., 2:00 & 3:30 PM.
Sundays { From Franklin St. 9:00 AM. & 5:00 PM. West 129th St...9:30 AM. & 5:30 PM.
*Newburgh and Lower Landings only.
Special Excursion FOURTH OF JULY to FISHKILL and NEWBURGH.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES
For Malden, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Connecting at Catskill with trains for Cairo, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville, &c. At Hudson with trains for Pittsfield, Chatham, and Berkshire Hill Resorts. Daily except Sunday, Pier 43, N. R., foot Christopher St., 6:30 P. M.; Yonkers, 7:30 P. M. Saturday Special leaves Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M. Time tables mailed on request or obtained at all hotels and railway ticket offices. Phone 1097 Spring.

"The Public be pleased."
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.65
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.75
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service.
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St., and all Tyson's ticket offices. 'Phone Spring 9491 and 9492.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND and SAG HARBOR.
Str. "SHINNECOCK" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line, leaves N. Y., Pier 8, E. R., Tuesdays & Thursdays (except July 3d) 5:30 P. M.; Saturdays and July 3d, 1:00 P. M.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
OBSERVATION, TOURIST & HALCYON
Around New York daily from Battery Pier, 10:30 A. M. 2:30 P. M. TO SEE THE OCEAN, Sandy Hook Lightship, Forts, & Quarantine, Lvs. daily 1:15 P. M. Tel. Broad 8378.

ORIGINAL
SIGHT SEEING YACHT
"CLIFTON" Around Manhattan Island
Daily & Sunday, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Leave Foot West 42d St. Tel. 5441 Gram.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Strs. ROSEDALE and SYLVESTER.
Time table for to-day and July 1, 2, and 3: 129th St., 9:30; 23d St., 10:10; Battery, 10:30 and 2:00; Rockaway, 12:30 and 6. Excursion 50c. Extra trips on and after July 4th.

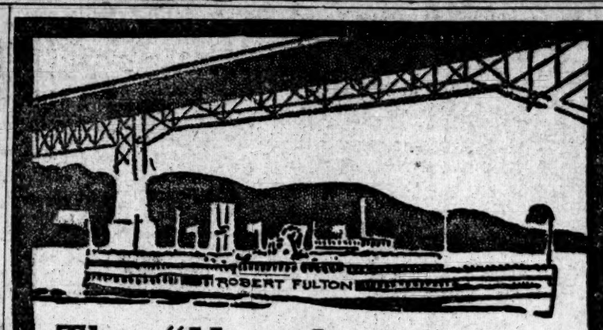
HARTFORD LINE
From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Conn. River landings. Write for Summer Folder.

A Quiet Fourth
ON THE HUDSON
TO KINGSTON POINT AND POUGHKEEPSIE AND RETURN, $1.00
Str. RENSSELAER
one of the finest of the Hudson Navigation Company's fleet.
Recreation amid luxury.
No crowding.
Dining Service a la carte. Music.
Str. lv. Pier 32 N. R. (foot Canal St.) at 8:45 A. M., W. 129th St. at 9:15 A. M., Yonkers 10 A. M., returning to New York about 8 P. M.
Hudson Navigation Company
Pier 32, N. R. 'Phone Spring 9400

4th of July Outings
on Great Swift Day Line Steamers
Hendrick Hudson
AND
Washington Irving
TO KINGSTON POINT
(the foot of the Catskills)
AND RETURN
200 Miles for $2.00
Also West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie excursions. Leaving Desbrosses St. 9 and 9:40 A. M.; W. 42nd St., 9:30 and 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:40 and 10:20 A. M.
4TH OF JULY AFTERNOON TRIP TO WEST POINT on Str. MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42nd St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., returning by boat or rail, $1.10.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Tel. 4141 Spring.

4TH OF JULY TOURS
Special Low Rates
Including Tickets, Hotel Accommodations, &c. Conducted and Independent.
Write for Itineraries.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
396 Broadway, cor. Walker St., New York.
Established 1875. Tel. 4580 Franklin.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to West Point, Steamer Mary Powell
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Return to New York by Str. ROBERT FULTON, $1, or by rail, $1.10. Orchestra. See Parade, Public Buildings, etc.
SIXTY SUMMER TOURS—New York State 3 New England. Send for booklets. RAY D & WHITCOMB CO., 226 5th Av. M. V.



The "Hour-Later" Boat
The Steamer ROBERT FULTON leaves New York one hour later than the regular service, going to Poughkeepsie and returning the same day. This double service gives the traveler a longer time at Newburgh for the charming outing to Orange Lake or Mount Beacon, or at Poughkeepsie to Vassar College or the Wappingers Falls trolley trip.
DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY, leave Desbrosses St., 8.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9.45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany. Also, Desbrosses St., 9.40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10.20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10.50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
Ideal afternoon outing to West Point by Str. MARY POWELL, leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M., and returning by Str. ROBERT FULTON.
Special Fourth of July trips to Kingston Point and return on Great Day Line Steamers
HENDRICK HUDSON and WASHINGTON IRVING.
Hudson River Day Line
(ALBANY DAY LINE)
Desbrosses Street Pier Tel. 4141 Spring NEW YORK
18

BOSTON $2.40
BAY STATE LINE
VIA BOAT AND TROLLEY $2.25
PROVIDENCE DIRECT, $1.50—WORCESTER, $2.40—FALL RIVER, $1.75
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and TENNESSEE
Daily, Sundays Included, from Pier 19, East River, 5:30 P. M.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED SUMMER FOLDER. Telephone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. General Offices, Piers 19 & 20, East River, N. Y.
The Hartford and New York Transportation Company.

To Boston AND NEW ENGLAND POINTS
FALL RIVER LINE
Lv. Pier 14, N. R., foot Fulton St., week days and Sundays, 5:30 P. M. Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE
Direct route to New Bedford, Mass., and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod, and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE
Week days, Lv. Pier 27, E. R., 11:00 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:00 P. M. Lv. foot of East 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:30 P. M. Sundays 5:30 P. M. Strs. BRIDGEPORT and NAUGATUCK.
PROVIDENCE LINE
Daily except Sundays, Lv. Pier 15, N. R., foot of Barclay St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.
NEW LONDON (NORWICH) LINE
Direct route to New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Narragansett Pier. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:30 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL & CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and North. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., week days 2:45 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. East 22d St., week days 3:00 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Tickets, Staterooms and Information at City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt Street, and Tourist Offices. General Office, Pier 14, N. R.
SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE

MANHATTAN LINE
To ALBANY $1
START YOUR VACATION RIGHT
Let a trip on our Steamers be the first pleasure of your vacation. It is the most attractive and invigorating sail, and enables you to see all the interesting points of the lower Hudson in Daylight and the stately Catskills by searchlight.
Elegance, Refinement, Comfort,
Fine Orchestra. Best Cuisine.
Direct connections with Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Summer Resorts, Canada and all points North, East, and West.
Baggage checked to destination. Automobiles carried at reduced rates.
Steamers leave daily, Pier 39, North River, foot of West Houston St., 5:30 P. M. West 129th St., 6 P. M.
MANHATTAN NAVIGATION CO.
Pier 39, North River. Telephone 9226 Spring.

CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE
DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD
LONDON PARIS BERLIN VIENNA
The fastest steamers in the world
MAURETANIA LUSITANIA
Queenstown, Fishguard, Liverpool.

*Mauretania	July 2	Campania	Aug. 6, 1 a.m.
Campania	July 9, 1 a.m.	Caronia	Aug. 13, 5 p.m.
Caronia	July 16, 10 a.m.	*Mauretania	Aug. 20
*Mauretania	July 23 1 A.M.	Campania	Aug. 27, 1 a.m.
Carmania	Aug. 2, 10 a.m.	*Lusitania	Sept. 3 1 A.M.

*Does not call at Queenstown. Eastbound.
Mediterranean — Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.

CARPATHIA	July 2	SAXONIA	July 29
IVERNIA	July 10	PANNONIA	Aug. 12

Round the World trips, $495. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa. Around South America. Independent tours in Europe, etc. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
Agents for Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co. in United States and Canada.
Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913. Dates and itinerary on application.
Piers, foot West 14th Street, N. R. Offices, 24 State Street, N. Y., opposite Battery.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN LINE
MEDITERRANEAN ADRIATIC
VIA SOUTHERN TRACK
Between New York and ALGIERS, ITALY, GREECE.
AUSTRIA. MARTHA WASHINGTON, July 26, Sept. 13, Oct. 29. KAISER FRANZ JOSEPH I., (new), July 30, Sept. 3. Laura, Alice, Argentina, Oceania. Sailings usually Wed. or Sat.
PHELPS BROS. & CO., G. A., 17 Battery Place, N. Y.

LLOYD ITALIANO
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Louisiana, July 8. Taormina, July 9.
Rates $65, $70, $75, $80 and up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

ARE YOU GOING TO EUROPE?
Folder, "All Sailings and Rates," Free.
E. H. Low AGENT ALL LINES, REGISTER AGENCY 1123 B'WAY, N. Y. Tel. 1308 Mad. Sq.

FOR SALE.

ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS
Cots..$1.95 up | Haversacks....50c up
Tents..3.85 " | Knapsacks....$70 "
Blankets..1.65 " | Mess Sets....40c "
Leggins, Pr. 15c | Canteens....50c "
Saddles....3.00 " | Army Navy Hat..45c "
Ponchos....90c " | Camp grates..1.00 "
Circular Free—1913 Catalogue illustrated.
620 pages, 20c. Largest Dealer in the world in Government goods. Best centrally located.
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 501 Broadway, N. Y.

WARD LINE
Summer Vacation Sea Trip
7 days at sea.
3 days on shore.
$92.50
Covering all expenses for trip, including hotels, etc.
New York to Havana and Return
Write for Information, etc.
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York.
Branch Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. 83
Or any Railroad Ticket Office or Authorized Tourist Agency.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France.)
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, ft. of W. 15th St.
*La Savoie....July 3 †France (new)....July 24
*La Provence....July 10 *La Savoie....July 31
*La Lorraine....July 17 *La Lorraine....Aug. 7
*Twin-screw steamer. †Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 2 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II) & Third-class Passengers Only.
†ROCHAMBEAU (new)....July 5
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

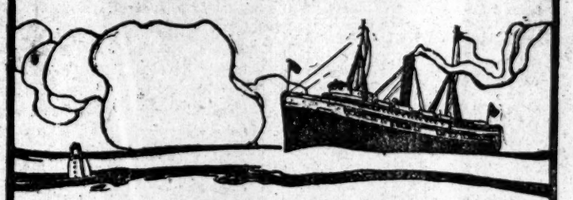
URANIUM STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.
$45 and $50 to EUROPE.
A few choice cabin accommodations.
Twin Screw S. S. CAMPANELLO....July 3
PASSENGER OFFICE, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Movilla LONDONDERRY

California	July 5, 9 AM	Columbia	July 19, 9 AM
Caledonia	July 12, 5 PM	Cameronia	July 26, 1 PM

FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $40 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
For Book of Plans, Rates, etc., apply HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-25 Broadway.

PORTLAND
IF you are going to Maine for your summer vacation, the delightful way to get there is by water.
Instead of arriving dusty and travel-worn, you are rested and refreshed by a 390 mile ocean trip that is a vacation in itself.
The steel steamships Northland and Old Colony are as comfortable as ocean liners. The service and cuisine are famous. Wireless.
Fares lower than by rail.
Leave Pier 19, North River, foot of Warren St., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 5 P.M.; Monday, 10.30 A.M. Fare, $6; round trip, $10.
Tickets at Pier and 290 Broadway, also Tourist and New York Transfer Co. offices throughout the city.
Maine Steamship Line—Eastern Steamship Corporation



ALL-the-WAY-by-WATER

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest SS. Co. in the WORLD
Over 400 Ships 1,306,819 TONS
"IMPERATOR"
World's Largest Ship
WILL SAIL FROM NEW YORK
Saturday . . July 19, 10 a.m.
Saturday . . Aug. 9, 11 a.m.
Saturday . . Aug. 30, 9 a.m.
and every three weeks thereafter
Enabling passengers to arrive in LONDON and PARIS on sixth and in HAMBURG on seventh day. Books now open for season.
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG

Kais'n Aug. Vic.	July 2,	9 A. M.
Kronp'n Cecilie	July 5,	10 A. M.
†*Pretoria	July 12,	1 P. M.
Pres. Grant	July 16,	9 A. M.
†Imperator	July 19,	10 A. M.
Amerika	July 23,	9 A. M.
Pres. Lincoln	July 24,	12 noon
†‡Pennsylvania	July 31,	3 P. M.
Kaiser. Aug. Vic.	Aug. 2,	9 A. M.
†Imperator	Aug. 9,	11 A. M.

‡2d cabin only. *Will call at Boulogne. †New. †Hamburg direct.
*S. S. PENNSYLVANIA and S. S. PRETORIA sail from New Pier, foot of 33d St., South Brooklyn.
All other Sailings in this service from our Hoboken Piers.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
All steamers in this service leave from NEW PIER, 33d St., South Brooklyn. Take 39th Street Ferry.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons) July 1, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons) July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg..Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke....Aug. 26, 11 A. M.

From BOSTON to LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG
Cincinnati ..... July 12
Cleveland ..... July 26
Cincinnati ..... Aug. 16
Cleveland ..... Sept. 13
These steamers offer exceptional accommodations in both First and Second Cabins.

VACATION CRUISES
Special Summer Rates to Oct. 1st
Cuba, Jamaica and the PANAMA CANAL
Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica, Nicaragua
WEEKLY SAILINGS
by the new, fast Twin-Screw Steamers of our ATLAS SERVICE.
11 to 18 days..... $75
23-Day Cruises..... $115
PANAMA CANAL { Round Trip $110
Our Tourist Department Arranges Tours by Rail or Steamer to all parts of the World.
Write for Information
Hamburg-American Line
41-45 Broadway, New York.
Phone 1900 Rector
Trade Mark

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
Kronprinz Wilhelm..... July 1
Kronprinzessin Cecilie ... July 8
Kr. Wilhelm der Grosse.... July 15
Fast Mail Sailings.
Bremen..... July 3
Friedrich der Grosse..... July 10
George Washington..... July 12
London—Paris—Bremen
Baltimore-Bremen direct; one cabin (II); Wednesdays.
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene..... July 5
Koenig Albert ..... July 19
Through rates from New York to Egypt, India, Far East, and SOUTH AMERICA, via EUROPE. Largest, Newest, Finest Ships in this Service.
AROUND THE WORLD $618
Independent Trips
PANAMA and WEST INDIES CRUISES, Jan., Feb., and March, 1914.
In 1912 the North German Lloyd carried more passengers in all classes to and from the Port of New York than any other line.
OELRICHS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS
5 Broadway, N. Y.

Holland America Line
21-24 State St., N. Y.
PARIS—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tuesday, 10 A. M.

†Rotterdam	July 1	†New Amsterdam	July 15
*Potsdam	July 9	†Noordam	July 23

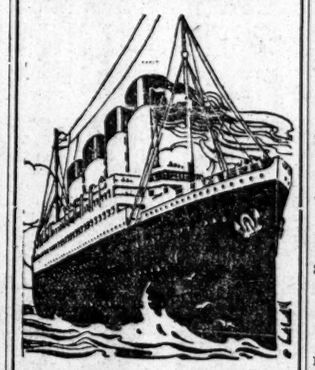
*Via Boulogne. †Plymouth & Boulogne.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE
FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $55.00.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St. N. Y.

BERMUDA & WEST INDIES
For Sailings and Rates, etc., apply
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y., or ANY STEAMSHIP TICKET AGENT.

SAVANNAH LINE
Low fares, including every expense, to all points in the Southland.
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 261 FIFTH AVENUE

WHITE STAR New Piers 59 & 60 N.R.
"OLYMPIC"



LONDON—PARIS
via Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
July 5 10.00 A.M. Aug. 2
AUG. 23 SEPT. 13
OTHER SAILINGS
Majestic, July 12, noon Aug. 9 Aug. 30
Oceanic, July 19, noon Aug. 16 Sept. 6
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC..... July 3 | ADRIATIC..... July 17
BALTIC..... July 10 | CELTIC..... July 24
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy
CANOPIC, July 19, 11 A.M.; CRETIC, Sept. 6
American Pier 62, N. R. 10:00 A.M.
N. Y., Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton
PHILADEL'A..July 11 | ST. PAUL.....July 25
NEW YORK...July 18 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 1
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R.
Minnetonka, July 5, 10:30 AM | Minnehaha July 19
Minneapolis...July 12, noon | Minnewaska, July 26
Red Star Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A.M.
N.Y.-London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
KROONLAND..July 5 | VADERLAND..July 19
ZEELAND.....July 12 | LAPLAND ...July 26
PASSENGER DEPT., 9 B'way, N. Y.

4TH OF JULY VACATION
Including All Expenses.
Travel and Hotel Accommodations, $18.50
40 Hours at Sea—32 Hours at Hotel
72 Hours of Recreation.
A Short Sea Trip via
OLD DOMINION LINE
New York to Old Point Comfort, Va., including meals and stateroom berth on steamer and 1¼ days' accommodation at Hotel Chamberlin, covering meals and lodgings. Returning, arrive in New York on the afternoon of the fourth day.
Steamers sail every week day at 3:00 P. M., from Pier 25, N. R., New York, foot of N. Moore St.
Steamers are equipped with Marconi Wireless Telegraph system.
The only direct line to Old Point Comfort and Norfolk without change.
Send for Illustrated Pamphlet.
'Phone 3900 Franklin.
W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager. J. J. BROWN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CLARK'S ORIENT CRUISE 16th ANN. FEB. 2d.
S. S. "Rotterdam," 24,170 Tons. 64 Days, $400 up. FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Bancroft Building
3-5-7 West 29th Street
Store, Loft and Office Space
HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY,
21 Liberty Street.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

25 West 90th St.
Near Central Park West
WILL SELL AT A BARGAIN
Exquisite 5-story American Basement Private House, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths, electric light, modern plumbing, and every up-to-date convenience; will rent on reasonable terms to desirable person only.
Boarding House
Inquire CARNEGIE CON. CO., Owners, 435 W. 119th St., Cor. Amsterdam Av.

Brooklyn.
Beautiful Brick Houses For Rent $25.00, $30.00 and $35.00, in Brooklyn
Semi-detached brick and stone; 7 rooms and bath; parquet floors, hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights; sewer and gas; in park section of Brooklyn on lines of present "L," and new subway; 8 minutes to ocean, 30 minutes to New York; 5c. fare; send for booklet. Special Manager, 90A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cort. 3018.

REALTY AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK

Various Properties to Go to the Highest Bidder in the Manhattan and Bronx Salesrooms.

MONDAY, JUNE 30.
AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

18th St, 124 West, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x103.9, three-story dwelling; also 20th St, 229 West, n s, 367.8 ft w of 7th Av, 25.2x92 x irregular, five-story tenement; also 15th St, 225 West, n s, 287 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.5, five-story tenement; A. E. Hicks against F. P. Early and others; W. W. Wetsall, attorney; Robert Gibson, Jr., referee; partition.

By Joseph P. Day.

172d St, 512 West, s e corner of Audubon Av, 100x50, one and two-story church; N. Y. Savings Bank against Washington Heights United Presbyterian Church and others; Webber & W., attorneys; Cambridge Livingston, referee; due, $19,801.79; taxes, &c., $874.15.

19th St, 49 West, n s, 225.4 ft e of 6th Av, 18.11x92, five-story tenement and store; Mutual Alliance Trust Company against Organizers' Investing Company and others; Stoddard & M., attorneys; Guy Van Amringe, referee; due, $8,504.55; taxes, &c., $1,007.13.

Madison St, 162, s s, 46.1 ft e of Pike, St, 28x100, four-story tenement and stores; Jacob Karp against Emil Reibstein and others; H. V. Rothschild, attorney; A. W. Stump, referee; due, $6,725.50; taxes, &c., $3,000; subject to a first mortgage of $25,000.

Seaman Av, n w corner of 215th St, 50x100.1; vacant; Lawrence Drake against C. A. Fiuri and others; action 1; F. W. Judge, attorney; Max Altmayer, referee; due, $3,880.37; taxes, &c., $784.35.

215th St, West, n s, — ft w of Seaman Av, 50.1x100, vacant; Lawrence Drake against Charles A. Fiuri and others; action 2; F. W. Judge, attorney; Max Altmayer, referee; due, $2,146.32; taxes, &c., $784.35.

By Henry Brady.

130th St, 502 West, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterday Av, 25x74.11, a five-story tenement; G. J. Bauernschmidt against Eugenie Rosendorf and others; Louis Wendel, Jr., attorney; W. S. Kelley, referee; due, $15,615.77; taxes, &c., $626.63.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

179th St, 981 East, n s, 208.4 ft e of Vyse Av, 25x112.9x25.1x113.7, a two-story dwelling; G. A. Meyer against C. F. Pickens and others; Holt, W. & G., attorneys; J. A

THE WEATHER.

Warm weather continues over the Middle Plains States, Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and Upper Lake regions, and seasonable temperatures are general throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States.

There were scattered thunder storms during the last twenty-four hours in the South Atlantic, Gulf States, the North Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere the weather remained fair.

Over the Eastern and Southern States temperatures will not change decidedly, and over the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions it will remain moderate. Local thunder showers will occur Monday and Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Monday in the Plains States, and Monday night or Tuesday in the Mississippi Valley and the Upper Lake region. In the Eastern States, the Lower Lake region, Upper Ohio Valley and Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday.

The winds along the New England, Middle Atlantic, South Atlantic, East Gulf, and West Gulf Coasts will be light, variable; on the Lower Lakes, light, variable, and on the Upper Lakes, light, variable, mostly south.

Steamers departing Monday for European ports will have moderate, variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair, continued warm, with light, variable winds.

Western New York—Fair and warmer Monday. Tuesday, fair, with light, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania — Fair Monday; warmer in north portion; Tuesday fair, with light, variable winds.

Northern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, with light, variable winds.

Southern New England—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday fair, with light, variable winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	70	71	4 P. M.	90	80
6 A. M.	70	66	6 P. M.	81	74
9 A. M.	76	76	9 P. M.	76	69
12 M.	89	90	11 P. M.	75	68

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 74; for the corresponding date last year it was 81; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 70. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 66 degrees at 5:01 A. M. Humidity, 47 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 6 A. M. yesterday registered 30.03 inches; at 6 P. M. it stood at 30.02 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:45	356 West 50th St.; unknown	Trifling
3:10	16th St. and Avenue C; Street Cleaning Department	Trifling
9:30	31 Bedford St.; M. Patis	Trifling
10:15	845 East 163d St.; A. Brown	Trifling
P. M.		
12:30	610 East 179th St.; J. McNulty	$200
12:55	574 East 148d St.; M. Feldman	$25
12:35	175th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; M. Katzmaun	Trifling
1:10	143 Brook Av.; D. Fitzgerald	Trifling
1:55	818 Jackson Av.; Emily Croise	Trifling
2:10	519 East 12th St.; G. Sprink	$25
2:50	1,144 St. Nicholas Av	Trifling
4:10	821 East 144th St.; F. Sturgis	Trifling
5:30	1,689 1st Av.; S. M. Frank	$15
5:45	174 3d Av.; Mary Moredy	$150
6:45	10 Walker St.; Holmar Bros	$2,500
8:25	16 Minetta St.; Peter Cossetti	Trifling
10:45	184 Boston Road; David Oppenheim	Trifling

Real Estate

Manhattan—For Sale.

REALTY NOTICE.

The United States Supreme Court on June 16 last rendered a decision that favorably affects the status of the Property Owners' Protective Association in its efforts to conserve real estate in the Borough of Manhattan from the invasion now taking place that depreciates its value and threatens owners with ruin. There will be a meeting of the Property Owners' Protective Association at 237 West 125th St. on Tuesday evening, July 1, at which all members are requested to be present and take part in the discussion of the important matters that will be presented for consideration. JOHN G. TAYLOR, President, 213 West 136th St.

Greenwich St.—For sale or rent; will alter to suit tenant.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

A Big Sacrifice This Week. — Houses from $5,000 to $12,000; 7 to 12 rooms; plots from 40x100 to 100x100.

HANSON BUILDING CO., Bayside, L. I. Office at Depot. Telephone 2789 Bayside.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Ideal all-year home; magnificent view of bay and ocean; waterfront rights to keep motor boat, &c.; very pretty and finely built dwelling, all fine hardwood finish, hot water, heat, electric, gas; very high and dry; 9 fine lots; everything beautiful; must be sacrificed; $30 a month buys it; don't hesitate; look at it at once; nothing like it. Mrs. E. E. G., Box 421 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

NEW ROCHELLE.

In New Rochelle Park.—Large house, 15 rooms, studio; plot 100x200; grounds beautifully arranged in trees, walks, and shrubbery; a positive bargain at $17,000.

ANGELL & CO., 507 5th Av., New York.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

NO CASH REQUIRED.

New house of 7 rooms and bath, hardwood trim, oak floors, beautiful fixtures and decorations; on a big plot; near depot; fine trees, paved street, &c.; best of transportation on the Jersey Central; 40 minutes from Manhattan; price $6,700; no cash required; monthly payment $50. Address L. W., Box T 340 Times Downtown.

Gentleman's country estate, 27 miles; commutation 2 railroads; 36 acres; house Calcutta Bridge, 16 rooms, bath; modern improvements; excellent condition; barn, garage, 11 chicken, 3 duck houses, other outbuildings; 200 fruit trees, 5 varieties; owner forced to sell; free and clear; reasonable terms. David Weiss, 200 5th Av.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT. — Especially well built, new, seven, eight room houses; parquet floors, brass, electric lights, hot water, electricity; every improvement; plots 40x200. Inspection invited. Apply Herman Niehaus, Owner and Builder, 112 Hobart St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A Fanwood farm plot, with fine trees; 3 blocks from depot; big enough to raise a large garden, keep chickens, and have plenty of room for a house, which we will build now or later; price $850; $10 cash, $8 monthly; restricted. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Hillsdale.—In the hills Northern New Jersey; 42 minutes Hudson tubes; all improvements; charming 6 and 9 room houses and 8-room bungalow; 4 minutes from station; block from school; exceptional terms. Hillsdale Estates, 502 Singer Building.

FARM HOME FOR COMMUTERS.

Many out. D., L. & W., near station; new colonial house, eight rooms; tiled bath, steam heat, electric light, phone; 2½ acres; 50 fruit trees. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

At Ridgewood.—Attractive home; exceptional interior; 9 large rooms; every improvement; half-acre; fruit, shade; best section; convenient; 40 trains; express service New York. Frank Stevens, Ridgewood, N. J.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Grand old country home, mile from station; large residence, barn, grounds, gardens, fruit; magnificent shade trees. Youngs, 3 South William St., New York. Telephone Broad 2846.

Bungalows, 6 and 7 rooms; every improvement; five minutes station and country club; magnificent view; $4,500; easy terms; would rent to intending buyer. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Astonishing Bargain.—Charming bungalow, large lot, Arcola, Bergen, $645; fascinating mountain scenery and river; boating, bathing, fishing; commutation, 13c; two railroads. Owner, 53 Times Downtown.

Bungalows, cottages, built after your plans; 15% cash; balance same as rent; beautiful properties; Westwood, Oradell, Fairmount, Hackensack, Paulsburg, 1,158 Broadway.

$1,900 buys corner plot in PALISADE, at Shorecrest Road and Edgewood Lane, worth $2,750. Terms $1,100 cash, balance on mortgage. X 321 Times.

New England—For Sale or to Let.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME.

Large 14-room house, city conveniences, hot water heat, two piazzas, barn, cement floor, running water, wagon sheds, storage house, henhouse, large chicken house, equipment for raising chickens on large scale, all outbuildings new; beautiful lawn and rose garden; trout brook, 15 acres good land; beautifully situated; fruit of all kinds; two stations near by; healthiest locality; no repairs; stock and crop included; price $10,000. Powell Art Gallery, 993 6th Av., New York.

"Sunshine Cottage," altitude 2,000 ft., 116-acre farm with barn, poultry house; adjoins Berkshire village; price $2,300. E. E. Slocum, 141 B'way.

Mortgage Loans.

6% FIRST MORTGAGES WANTED, amounts from $500 to $2,000, on working men's home, 50% value. Herrick, Room 438, Fifth Avenue Building.

MORTGAGE MONEY at low rates. E. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Make It Pay

Your Want advertisement will pay if you tell the whole story, and don't neglect details. But it is not good judgment, in this day of competition, to expect results from an insignificant, commonplace appeal.

The following advertisement, which appeared in The New York Times June 22, is the kind that impresses an employer:

SITUATION WANTED.

Correspondent.—Capable correspondent of many years' experience desires to make change; man of judgment; reliable; systematic; resourceful; good general office man; well equipped for position as office manager; best references. T 215 Times Downtown.

Be specific and make your advertisement pay.

Real Estate

To Let for Business Purposes.

New Whitehall Building.—Two fine offices; sub-lease or rent at extremely low price; possession at once; manufacturer moving plant and New York office. X 70 Times.

Well-established dressmaker would lease space to up-to-date milliner or corsetiere; 55th, near 5th Av. K 100 Times.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

Very desirable loft on 27th St. near B'way; long lease; will sacrifice. Apply X 296 Times.

CHEERFUL OFFICE OR STUDIO; POSSESSION. 8,785 BROADWAY.

City House to Let—Unfurnished.

42th St., 20 West.—Private family only; four-story-and-basement house, 18 rooms, 4 baths; three-story extension; electric light; hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker, or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. Phone 587 Broad.

Country Property

For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.

Galilee, Monmouth Beach, N. J.—Twelve-room cottage; Ocean Av.; sacrifice. Rerrie.

To Let—Furnished.

East Hampton—$2,000.00 for balance of season; three acres of land, very attractive house, free double parlored rooms, two single bed rooms, two double and two single servants' rooms, three baths with hot and cold water, 12 minutes from beach; garage, concrete floor; accommodate two cars; grounds well kept; caretaker on premises. Address K 91 Times.

Attractive cottage, eight rooms, bath, open fireplace, broad porches, electric lights, splendid water; boating, bathing, fishing; fruit, shade; near trolleys; reasonable rent to desirable party; must be seen to appreciate. C. H. Briggs, South Norwalk, Conn.

Patchogue.—Four and six large room bungalows, furnished; pine grove; boating, bathing, fishing; reasonable; views mailed. Telephone 202 Newtown. Dimmerling, Corona, L. I.

AT BELMAR.—Block from ocean; best neighborhood; furnished 12-room house; well ventilated; modern conveniences; large veranda; reasonable rent. W. D. Thickstun, Belmar, N. J.

Furnished slab-side bungalows in woods on fine fishing eddy. Delaware River, opposite Cochecton, on Erie, $50 to $100 season. A. G. Gregg, Damascus, Penn.

To Rent—Silver Beach, trolley line between Bridgeport and New Haven, six-room cottage, furnished. Address Dolan, 888 Park Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Rockaway Park, Near Ocean.—10-room cottage, furnished, $800. Beekman, 4871.

Staten Island.

Three-room furnished bungalows at Oakwood Beach, Staten Island; commutation $5.25. Address E. R. Fox, 205 East 9th St., or 'phone 3767 Orchard.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

West Side.

94th St., 208 West.—Attractively furnished apartment facing Broadway; pianola, phonograph, silver, linen; light, airy rooms; sacrifice. Betman.

95TH, 336 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, overlooking Riverside; all exposure; six rooms, bath; sixth floor, elevator house; $75. Apartment 61.

Three large, cool rooms, kitchenette, artistically furnished; bath; modern apartment; sixth floor; immediate possession. Allen, 204 West 108th.

483 Fort Washington Av., (Cor. 179th.)—Nine outside large rooms; southern exposure; desirable corner elevator house; will sacrifice. Malsin.

SUBLET, Apartment, West 57th St., handsomely furnished, seven rooms; will rent for two months; $500. 'Phone 2827—Greeley.

Attractive and cool completely furnished apartment, 59th St., opposite Central Park; most desirable location; very moderate rent. George H. Gresham, 316 Hudson St.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.

1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette; furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $22, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rate on lease.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN,
Broadway, at 72d St.

Six and 8 rooms and two baths; newly decorated and furnished; possession immediately. Apply to manager on premises. Telephone Columbus 3547.

East Side.

60th, 20 East. (cor Madison Av.)—Fine opportunity dressmaker, hairdresser, milliner, tea room; $30 monthly; also furnished apartments.

Furnished apartments; unusual concessions until Oct. 1. De Florez, 45 East 44th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

86 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH.

New 14-story, high-class, fireproof apartment house; finest location on the Park; a few remaining attractive arartments; $1,200 up; concessions for immediate occupancy.

47th, 16 West.—Small kitchenette apartment; every convenience; abundant hot water; moderate.

East Side.

4,282 Park Av., Near 178th St.—Four rooms, $20; 5 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water supply, gas, and electric light.

Apartments, all sizes, prices, locations. Claremont Morris, 45 East 44th, Murray Hill 8596.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES'S PL., NEAR FULTON ST.

Six and seven-room apartments; $42 up; every modern convenience; walking distance to Subway; branch office on premises; book'et. GOLDEN REALTY CO., 18 Willoughby St.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Furnished 6 or 7 room apartment; three sleeping rooms; near Columbia University; July 1-Aug. 20; teachers. Address S. H. W., 116 Times.

Purchase and Exchange.

Appraisements made on diamonds, pearls, and other precious stones; we also purchase them for cash. Charles A. Weber Co., 1 Wall St.

Highest prices paid for furniture, houses, apartments, pianos, carpets, paintings, works of art. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 1879.

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Pianos and Organs.

Fease mahogany upright piano, like new; sacrifice to cash buyer. Auguste, 516 West 42d.

Lost

LOST—AT FAR ROCKAWAY LAST SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 28, GOLD MESH-BAG, INSCRIBED MRS. WILLIAM HECHT, 340 WEST 89TH; PROBABLY LOST IN OR ABOUT IMPERIAL HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY. LIBERAL REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED IF RETURNED TO PAULINE WEIL, 20 WEST 89TH ST.

LOST OR MISLAID ON OR ABOUT MAY 6 TO 8 LAST A CORPORATION'S MINUTE BOOK, BOUND IN RED LEATHER; LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR ITS PROMPT RETURN. ADDRESS BOX T 330 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

LOST—Lady's small gold, open-faced watch, initials "E. O." on Wednesday, June 25, between Brighton Beach bathing pavilion, Hotel Shelburne. Reward return Miss D. Bensinger, 320 Park Place, Brooklyn.

LOST.—Diamond ring in or around entrance to Flower Hospital; two large diamonds and several smaller ones mounted in platinum on a gold ring. Liberal reward for return to Superintendent, Flower Hospital.

LOST—At Glen Island on June 28, a silver watch, with Columbia seal fob; liberal reward; of value to owner because of association. C 220 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Platinum bar pin set with about 28 large and small diamonds, Friday evening; liberal reward paid to finder. Room 307, Collingwood Hotel.

LOST—3 canes, 2 umbrellas, Hudson tubes, 23d; reward. Seigenbaum, 532 Amsterdam Av.

$2,000 REWARD.

Lost in Subway, between Atlantic Av. and Bowling Green stations, Thursday, June 19, small sealed box containing jewelry. Reward will be paid, no questions asked, upon delivery to Fox & Pier, 39 Liberty St., New York City.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 67 East 138th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Public Notices

Information wanted regarding the whereabouts of James W. White. F. D. X., 339 Times Office.

Schools.

Camp Champlain.—An ideal Summer camp for boys on Lake Champlain; twentieth year; every convenience for safety and comfort; waterproof tents, with floors; all land and water sports; leaders carefully chosen; best of food; long-distance 'phone. J. Clark Read, Berkeley School, New York.

Gentleman desires exchange Spanish for English, preferably with lady. C 218 Times.

Business Opportunities

Exceptional opening for reliable business man with capital to control valuable distinct manufacturing and selling of important commodity now on market; factory equipment furnished; you control own district and share in general profits; market universal; profits large. Address Exceptional, K 77 Times.

Wanted to borrow five thousand (5,000) dollars for a construction and manufacturing business; will give chance to invest later if the parties wish; a fine chance to invest in an established business; no risk. Address Box X 306 Times.

A good man with $5,000 or more cash can secure a desirable connection with a long established manufacturing concern. Address for full particulars, Henry M. Wiltse, Attorney, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

LADIES' HATS.

Old-established ladies' pressed hat factory wants partner, experienced, with $5,000 to $5,000. T 312 Times Downtown.

A lady sacrifices exquisite furniture and lease high-class rooming house near West 72d St.; illness compels sale; low rent. Plunkett, 168 Columbus Av.

Manufacturing business requires honest partner with some capital; old established, mercantile rated; have all responsibility on my shoulders. X 335 Times.

Construction and building business desires practical, useful man as partner; investment required; profitable business; prominent. X 336 Times.

Fine opportunity dressmaker, hairdresser, milliner, tearoom; 20 East 60th, cor. Madison Av.; $30 monthly. Also furnished apartments.

Young man desires to invest $200 with services or as security for responsible position; full information. X 338 Times.

Partner wanted to invest $2,500 to my $2,500 in profitable business; references exchanged; no brokers. Secure, 3,526 Broadway.

Business Notices.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2.00; 10,000 $10.00; called for, delivered; addressing, filling in, mailing. Telephone 1382 Cortlandt. William Gray, 93 Nassau St.

Highest prices paid, pawn tickets, old gold, diamonds, &c.; strictest privacy. 265 West 23d St.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

57TH AV., 47—Unusual accommodations; rooms with bath; table board; references.

15TH, 210 EAST, (on Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful, cool rooms; near Park; board optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 108, (near 30th St.)—Room and board; excellent table; location convenient to all cars; Summer rates.

West Side.

57TH AV., 46.—Desirable cool rooms; superior table; references; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy modern rooms; best board; country location; references.

16TH, 20, 22, 88 WEST.—Large and small rooms; excellent board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Single, double rooms; first-class; Summer rates.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class, large, small rooms; private bath; moderate; telephone. George H. Gresham, 316 Hudson St.

57TH, 411 WEST, (La Grange,)—Summer rates; Double, $10; Single, $7; Southerners accommodated.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Very desirable room, with private bath; electricity; residence elegantly furnished; southern cooking; also smaller room.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; all conveniences; Subway; ample table; Summer rates.

76TH ST., 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; parlor, dining room; table guests; reasonable.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool front room; smaller rooms; excellent table; reasonable.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.

Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; telephone in each room; out-of-town guests accommodated. Write for booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 126 WEST.—Large rooms; parlor dining room; all conveniences; references; telephone.

86TH ST, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in a refined, exclusive home; easy access to all car lines; references. Hexter.

94TH, 86 WEST.—Desirable rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent board; private house. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished houses; large, small rooms; cool; near Park.

103D ST., (West End Av., 879.—Bright corner room; splendid cuisine; table guests.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Comfortable, homelike surroundings; established 17 years; special reduction summer; $6 upward; all transportation convenient; references.

118TH ST., 404 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table guests; home cooking.

123D ST., 111 WEST.—Charming, cool front room; ample closet room; running water; excellent table; well kept house. Hipwell.

126TH, 614 WEST.—Two young men or business women; refined private family; home cooking; Subway, 'bus. Apartment 17.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Desirable Summer location; large room; private bath; electricity; references.

149TH ST., 544 WEST.—Beautiful Riverside; nearby Audubon; among 80 bright rooms; three vacancies; two large rooms; private bath; $24, two, including excellent board, or separate, smaller room, $8; coolest, healthiest section; every comfort. Telephone 3757 Audubon.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 865.—The Woodbury; country house, two blocks north 157th Subway; large grounds; chickens, vegetables. Audubon 4412.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Ocean traffic passing windows; 20 minutes Manhattan; charming residence; elegant sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; rates moderate. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

Brooklyn.

CONVENIENT Borough Hall, Subway; rooms; 76 Pierrepont St.; bath; excellent table. Main 1189 W. Mrs. Hauge.

Country Board.

New York City.

IN THE COUNTRY—
IN NEW YORK CITY.

It's an ideal spot, 300 feet above the Hudson; eight-acre park; attractive, rambling hotel, accommodating 50 guests; modern conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; accessible by train or Subway; 30 to 45 minutes. Address for booklet, THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson, (in New York City.) Tel. Kingsbridge 135.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR INN.
$10.00 UP. AM. PLAN
124 Bruce Av. Tel. 4186 Yonkers
Near Van Cortlandt Park North.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, Huguenot Park, S. I.—On beach; hour from city; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; large, small rooms; running water; private bath; excellent table.

Long Island.

Bensonhurst—A few select people can secure elegant rooms overlooking bay; all conveniences; first-class table; private boarding house; excellent bathing; three minutes to station. 8,611 22d Av. 709 Bath Beach.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS; all improvements; modern house; excellent table; large grounds; tennis, croquet, lawns; near station; terms moderate. Owner, 1,513 Voorhies Av., Sheepshead Bay.

New Jersey.

Convenient place for commuters; 36 minutes from N. Y.; fine old homestead, with electric light, tiled bath, continuous hot water; wide piazza; large, airy rooms; attractive dining room; separate tables; first class board; terms $8 up; 2 minutes from Erie main station. The Carlisle, 61 Howe Av., Passaic, N. J.. Tel., 1691 W.

New England.

Fine country air, excellent board; rates $6 to $8; send for circular. W. C. Heiden, Mountain View Farm, Hadley, Mass.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

218T ST., 139 EAST.—Furnished rooms, without board; all conveniences; overlooking park.

34TH, 56 EAST.—Large, small handsomely furnished, clean rooms; private bath; $8, $5.

44TH, 126 EAST.—Large, attractive room well furnished; every convenience; private house.

44TH, 25 EAST.—Large, light, airy room, with connecting bath.

70TH, 32 EAST.—Attractive rooms; board optional; Summer rates. Phone 6618 Lenox.

84TH ST., 110 EAST.—Large furnished room; telephone; bath; references; private house.

93ST ST., EAST.—Attractive rooms; large, small; newly furnished; all conveniences. Inquire Steiger, Lexington Av., and 93d St.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private bath; board optional. Gramercy 1878.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25, (9th St.)—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water, bath.

8TH, 7 WEST.—Large, airy suite, two rooms and bath; also nice rooms; telephone.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; two charming rooms; bachelors; unrivaled location; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, strictly clean, airy rooms; modern conveniences; telephone.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms for gentlemen in quiet private house; exceptional ventilation.

11TH ST., 21 WEST.—Attractive floor for gentlemen; three rooms, or singly; refined private house.

12TH ST., 32 WEST.—Are you looking for cool rooms, well-managed house? Summer rates.

12TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, airy room; hot, cold water; private residence; references.

22D ST., 477 WEST.—Excellent accommodations for particular persons; telephone; Southerners welcomed; references.

34TH, 241 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; bath; hot water; telephone; reasonable.

36TH ST., 126 WEST, (Broadway.)—Neatly furnished, cool, square room; hot water, bath; telephone; reasonable. Haines.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; suites; references. 4589 Bryant.

49TH, 73 WEST.—Desirable, large rooms; every convenience.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large room with bath, also medium room; every convenience.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room; modern apartment; refined home; references. Mrs. Pearson.

60TH, 28 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; piano; kitchenette; $8 weekly.

61ST ST., 28 WEST.—Cool room, near Park, Subway; hot water; meals served.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Summer prices.

70TH, 128 WEST.—Large single room, with hot and cold water; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 261 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room; private family; private bath; electric lights; suitable for one or two; all conveniences; $8.

72D ST., 302 WEST.—Nice large front room and bath. Also small room reasonable.

72D, 147 WEST.—Large, connecting rooms; private baths; small room; Southern guests.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private bath; meals optional; Summer rates.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Cool rooms; large or small; private baths; reasonable; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished, cool rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast optional; references.

77TH ST., 160 WEST.—Medium front room; running water; gentlemen; reference; reasonable.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Parlor floor, singly, together; private bath optional; also small room.

77TH, 64 WEST.—Newly furnished, cool, modern rooms; convenient; Summer rates. Dutton.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms, bath; newly furnished house; $8 to $7.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Two delightful, connecting rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway.

80TH ST., 144 WEST, (Costa House.)—Attractive rooms, private baths; board optional; reasonable.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; especially attractive rooms; all modern conveniences; references.

80TH, 128 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms, private baths; Summer rates.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished, cool rooms, adjoining bath; phone.

81ST, 106 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, cool room; conveniences; phone, Subway, "L."

82D, 52 WEST.—Two large rooms; electric light; all conveniences; Summer rates.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Cool, airy, outside rooms; near Central Park; Summer rates.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Elegant room; private bath; small rooms; private house; telephone.

85TH, 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; very low Summer rates; telephone.

91ST, 152 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite of two large, cool, airy rooms; five windows; piano; homelike; Subway. Fulton.

92D, 60 WEST.—One suite and single room; Summer rates.

93D ST., 85 WEST.—Refined house, large, small rooms, lavatories; phone; $2, $5.

93D ST., 27 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, cool rooms, one flight; convenient bath, lavatory; single rooms; telephone; Summer rates.

93D ST., 177 WEST.—Handsome suite; private bath; small rooms; private house; telephone.

93D, 10 WEST.—Come, see an ideal Summer room; elevator apartment. Brien.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, large, small; cool location.

94TH ST., 50 WEST, (516 Riverside.)—Finest bachelor home in city, 32 rooms, 16 on one floor; all with running water or bath adjoining; meals if desired; artistic furnishings.

102D ST., 264 WEST.—Private house; refined environment; attractive small room, adjoining bath.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful room; adjoining bath; suitable for business gentlemen; telephone.

107TH, 250 WEST.—Attractive double room, large, airy; single; electricity; elevated. Livingston.

109TH, 312 WEST.—Delightfully cool, large, outside room; lavatory; seventh floor, east.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Charming front room; near drive; two south windows. Moody.

113TH, 622 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Cool, airy rooms; near Columbia. Apartment 82.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Cool, large room; near Riverside; home comforts. Apartment 4.

116TH, 404 WEST (Broadway Subway.)—Light, attractive rooms, overlooking Morningside Park. Morse.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Several excellent rooms, single and en suite; new throughout; near Columbia; high-class elevator apartment. Apartment 21.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; showers; elevator. Apartment 31.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

119TH ST., 430 WEST.—Cool, attractive room; elevator house; near Columbia. Phone 5350 Morningside. Hammond.

121ST, 509 WEST. Opposite Teachers College, Columbia University.—Beautiful double room, kitchenette; single room; excellent restaurant. See Mr. Yatman.

122D, 416 WEST.—Splendid two-room suite, overlooking park; other exceptionally light, cool rooms; kitchen, electricity; near Columbia College. Family Apt. 61.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Unusually cool rooms, $3 up; also small apartment. Sherman.

126TH ST., 224 WEST.—Attractive room; quiet, refined home; telephone; Summer rates.

127TH ST., 611 WEST.—Single connecting rooms; running water; overlooking the Hudson. Apartment 22.

129TH ST., 601 WEST.—Near Subway; cool outside room; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 31.

ARE you looking for cool, quiet room in a well managed house; you would be wise to locate at 52 West 12th St.; every accommodation.

CORNER 93D ST., BROADWAY.—Two elegantly furnished rooms; running water; elevator; private family. Phone Purdy, 3677 Riverside.

ONE MAN'S OPPORTUNITY.

Three young business men having entire floor of beautiful private house, desire to get in touch with one more; a college man preferred; place must be seen to be appreciated; breakfast and dinner at same place; table extra good; price extremely reasonable in view of locality and surroundings. S 157 Times.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 92d St.—Large room; private family; one, two gentlemen; reasonable; breakfast optional; references. R 186 Times.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful, cool front room; electric light; mothproof closets; private; half price Summer; 91st Subway.

Brooklyn.

Association club building rooms for young men; steam heat, electric lights, hot and cold water; telephone in each room; all finely furnished; elevator service; restaurant on first floor; gymnasium, swimming pool, all kinds of baths, bowling alleys, billiard room, and all club privileges; rooms $2.75 to $4 a week. Apply at once, Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av. and Monroe St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Unfurnished Rooms

40th, 66 West.—Floors and rooms to rent, furnished, unfurnished; references required.

Help Wanted Female.

A WELL-EDUCATED WOMAN, over 30, possessing pleasing personality, capable of earning over $30 weekly, to demonstrate a child's couture to members of mothers' clubs, &c.; one who can travel preferred; salary and railroad expenses. The Cloyes-Lyon Co., 110 West 34th St.

A WOMAN of refinement for proposition requiring initiative and organizing ability. Address Box X 320 Times.

NURSE or ATTENDANT for institution work; pay $20 per month. Call to-day at 146 East 28th St. at 12 o'clock.

WANTED.—50 women, each to own bungalow lots at Ocean Gate, N. J.; price $100 each, $8 monthly; one good investment is worth a lifetime of labor; let me send you free railroad tickets. F. B. WESTERFIELD, Room 400, 45 West 34th St., New York.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST.—REDUCED SUMMER RATES; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES

at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Individual instruction; monthly payments. Pratt School, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

STENOGRAPHERS, take Summer advance course, 108 East 23d St., or Suite 21, Metropolitan Opera House Building, 1,425 Broadway; Sherwood, in charge, ten years associated with staff Standard Dictionary.

Help Wanted, Male

A MAN of refinement for proposition requiring initiative and organizing ability. Address Box X 319 Times.

RIBBON WEAVERS.—FIRST-CLASS WEAVERS CAN SECURE STEADY EMPLOYMENT AT GOOD WAGES AT THE TREMONT MILLS, 174TH ST. AND PARK AV.

SALESMAN FOR POPULAR LINE OF RAINCOATS FOR SOUTH, TO START ABOUT AUG. 15; FINE CONNECTION FOR RIGHT MAN; MUST HAVE SOLD RAINCOATS BEFORE AND KNOW THE LINE THOROUGHLY; ALSO COMMAND LARGE VOLUME OF RAINCOAT BUSINESS IN THIS TERRITORY; STATE PARTICULARS IN DETAIL ABOUT YOURSELF IN CONNECTION WITH THIS LINE. X 297 TIMES.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied, unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have declared their intention to become citizens, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City, 888 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any army recruiting station.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper for responsible position in general office of manufacturing corporation located in Bronx; high-class position for the right man; applicants must state fully their experience, age, and salary they have been earning, and furnish references. X 328 Times.

WANTED—Brown and Sharpe Automatic Screw Machine Operators; 50-hour shop; no labor troubles; married men preferred. Apply American Graphophone Co., Employment Bureau, Cherry St., Bridgeport, Conn.

WANTED—Resident physician, graduate, for boys' camp, Maine; nominal salary. Woodman, 215 West 23d St. Telephone 1984 Chelsea.

WANTED—Pharmacist; $75 per month; hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. X 316 Times.

WINDOW dresser and decorator wanted; experienced only. Apply Tuesday morning between 10 and 12 A. M., M. Silverman & Son, 7 West 22d St.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, Aeolian Hall, 33 West 42d St.—Reduced Summer rates; stenography, secretarial, English, accountancy, and social amenities. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

Agents Wanted.

WANTED.—The Equitable Life wants 500 monthly premium agents New York City and State; new popular line; big opportunity; appointments made for interview by letter only; means profitable life work for many. Address T 296 Times Downtown.

Situations Wanted

Female.

AN employer going abroad recommends her young l

TRAYS OF LOST GEMS GIVE POLICE A CLUE

Charred Jewel Receptacles Found in the Cellar of Udall & Ballou Store.

START HUNT FOR THIEVES

Detectives Said to Have Put a Watch on Persons Under Suspicion Since Trays Were Unearthed.

The police, it was learned last night, had discovered that the eighteen trays which contained the diamonds, pearls, and other precious gems worth more than $100,000 which were stolen from a safe in the jewelry store of Udall & Ballou, at 574 Fifth Avenue, sometime on Friday night or Saturday morning, partly burned in the cellar of the store yesterday afternoon.

As a result of this discovery it was said detectives had several persons under surveillance, and an arrest in the case might be made to-day. Second Deputy Commissioner Dougherty asserted last night that progress had been made in the case, but he would not confirm the report that parts of the trays which had contained the missing gems had been found in the cellar among the other debris from the fire, which started in the store on Friday night.

The police asserted when they first learned of the disappearance of the jewels that if they could trace the trays which had held them they should consider that a long step had been made in the solution of the robbery. Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, Capt. Jones, and three detectives visited the cellar under the store yesterday, and after a long search among the ashes and débris were said to have found pieces of plush and wood which they were confident were parts of the trays they wanted.

After the discovery of the trays the police questioned many persons employed by the firm. These employes told stories that tallied in every way with the version of the fire and robbery given by them after the discovery by Mr. Udall and Mr. Barthman that the safe had been looted.

Mr. Dougherty said last night that he had found no evidence that led him to believe that the theft was the work of professional thieves.

The members of the firm of Udall & Ballou spent the entire day at the store yesterday taking stock in an effort to furnish the police with an accurate description and the value of each separate article of jewelry that was stolen. F. William Barthman, one of the members of the corporation, said that in order to get this list it was necessary to make a list of all the diamond and pearl stock in the store, a task that may require two or three days more.

"The thief or thieves," said Mr. Barthman yesterday, "must have gotten into the store while the fire in the cellar was burning, and escaped in the confusion due to the work of the firemen in extinguishing the blaze. But this is all surmise on my part, and I do not know any more about it than you do. The safe from which the gem-laden trays were taken must have been left unlocked, but if so I am sure that it was an unintentional mistake. Just one of those things like filling a straight flush in a poker game—that comes once in a lifetime."

Among the articles stolen, Mr. Barthman said, was a magnificent diamond necklace worth about $25,000. Mr. Barthman added that he was not then prepared to say what he thought the actual loss sustained would amount to, but said that he considered the $100,000 estimate a fair one. He said that the firm had carried burglar insurance for the past four years, but did not give the amount the policies call for.

"Had this robbery occurred two or three days earlier," said Mr. Barthman, "the amount of our loss would undoubtedly have totaled a much larger sum. We have just opened our Newport store, and had shipped earlier in the week a large consignment of jewelry to that establishment."

The members of the firm were at one in declaring that they had no suspicions that might lead to the clearing up of the mystery, and they agreed that they knew of no person, in or out of their employ, whom they could suspect of being guilty of any knowledge of the crime.

The case will be reported to the Jewelers' Alliance to-day, and that organization will immediately begin a country-wide search, in the hope of landing the thieves and recovering the property.

TWO JEWELERS ROBBED.

Thieves Get $4,500 Worth of Goods —May Have Hid in Building.

The janitor of the building at 39 West Eighth Street was awakened yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by an employe of L. Zirfari, manufacturing jeweler, on the sixth floor, who told him his establishment had been robbed during the night. A search showed that $1,500 worth of finished jewelry had been taken.

It was then found that the premises of the Stone Sterling Company, on the fifth floor, had also been robbed. One safe in the office, which was a small one containing only papers, was wide open. A large safe which contained finished sterling silver articles had also been opened, as was evidenced by bags that had contained the silver lying empty on the floor. The door of the safe had been shut after the robbery and the combination spoiled so that it could not be opened yesterday. The loss was placed at $3,000.

The police of the Mercer Street Station believe that the thieves secreted themselves in the building during business hours on Saturday and worked there all night. They left no clues behind them.

FAITH THE BEST COOLER.

Pastor Quotes Rules from the Bible for Life in Hot Weather.

The Rev. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 104th Street, between Amsterdam and Columbus Avenues, told his congregation last night that a strong religious faith kept one cool on the hottest days of the Summer. He gave a dozen rules for accomplishing the same end.

"The anchor of faith," said Dr. Reisner, "keeps one cool in Summer heat. Most persons suffer from heat because they fume and fret.

"The calm confidence of being led in every detail of life with the unfaltering assurance that one is destined to reach the fruit of good doing in an eternal existence will save from the wilting, sapping power of heat. These few rules growing out of the admonition, 'Commit thy way unto the Lord,' may not be amiss as practical helps in the effort to keep cool:

Don't get excited over personal slights, impending disasters, or admitted injustices, but remember that God is awake and metes out fair awards.

Don't quarrel with people who irritate, aggravate or fulminate you, but remember to curb a testy temper and develop calmness under fire.

Don't tangle yourself in another's affairs without request, and so meet caustic contempt, but remember that your temptations and open doors of usefulness will fully employ your time and talents.

Don't fret over coming hot days, heating tasks and heart-straining hours, but remember that sight and strength will be sufficient for your needs.

Don't fume about the stolidity, stubbornness and silly mistakes of others, but remember that life is endless and God is patient and experience comes slowly.

Don't eat too much, rush too fast, talk too vigorously or play too furiously, but strive to be medium in all things, happy in heart and helpful in hand, thus losing yourself.

JACK JOHNSON SAILS.

Quebec Police Notified to Arrest Pugilist if He Lands There.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 29.—Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion pugilist, sailed to-day on the steamship Corinthian for Havre. With his wife, he was escorted to the ship shortly after midnight by Detective Inspector Cowan, and instructions were given to the ship's officers to notify the Quebec police if Johnson attempted to land there. In addition, the Quebec police were instructed by wire to arrest Johnson if he stopped at Quebec. Previously Johnson had appeared before the immigration officials at Montreal and made a statement under oath that he left Chicago without any disguise, that he was asked no questions either by immigration or railway officials at any point, that he was going to Russia for two fights, and that he would return to Chicago to surrender to his bondsmen by way of Canada.

Asked how he expected to enter Russia, in view of his court record, Johnson replied that that was "all fixed." He said that before he got into trouble under the White Slave law he had $138,000, but that the lawyers had got most of this, and that he was compelled to go abroad because he needed money.

Johnson is taking with him to Europe two automobiles—a limousine and a high-power touring car.

FIND POLICEMAN DEAD.

Man and His Son Discover Sergeant's Body on Rockaway Beach.

In an early morning walk along the beach near Rockaway Point yesterday Edward Rafferty and his son, Howard, found a policeman in uniform lying dead on the sand. They notified the Rockaway Police Station and the dead man was identified as George B. Kiersted, an Acting Sergeant of that station. The policeman's death was due, according to the Coroner's physician, to a stroke of apoplexy.

Kiersted had been stationed in Rockaway for fifteen years, and was popular on the force. He was 42 years old, and had a wife and 10-year-old son.

Bars W. Camp, Jr., for Boston Job.

BOSTON, June 29.—Mayor Fitzgerald announced to-day that he would not approve the appointment by the Park Commission of Walter Camp, Jr., son of the Yale football authority, as Assistant Commissioner of Boston's Park and Recreation Department at a salary of $4,200, on the ground, it is said, of Mr. Camp's lack of acquaintance with conditions here.

PREACHER REBUKES ALPHA DELTA PHI

Dr. Bliss, President of Beirut College, a Member, Condemns Action at City College.

HINTS AT HIS WITHDRAWAL

Humiliating for Him, He Says, to Have to Explain to Workers Among Peoples of the East.

Preaching yesterday from the pulpit of Plymouth Church in Brooklyn, which as assistant he used to share with Dr. Lyman Abbott twenty years ago and more, the Rev. Howard S. Bliss, President of the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, Syria, illustrated his discourse on the problems presented by the intermingling of races and faiths by reference to the recent suspension of the Manhattan Chapter by the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity on the ground that the College of the City of New York lacked fertility because in that college "the Hebraic element is greatly in excess."

Brief and guarded as they were, Dr. Bliss's words constituted a sharp rebuke to Alpha Delta Phi—a rebuke rendered all the more pointed by his making clear that he spoke as a loyal and devoted "Alpha Delt" and that he spoke from what was once the pulpit of another "Alpha Delt," Henry Ward Beecher. He very clearly intimated that he and others might feel obliged to withdraw from membership in an organization which had acted in a spirit he afterward characterized as "utterly opposed to the spirit of Christian civilization."

"It is a very great sorrow to me," he said, "that a fraternity which I have honored so highly and which has meant to me almost as much as the most sacred things in life, should have taken this action on the grounds published. I hope that those were not the grounds and that the published stories are not true, but if they are true, it will be necessary for me and for others to consider well and carefully what shall be our future relations with Alpha Delta Phi.

"My conception of Alpha Delta Phi is that it ought not to hinder but ought to help solve the great problems which confront us nationally. I feel deeply how splendid is the work of Dr. Finley at City College, and I deem it most regrettable that any fraternity which has stood for such high ideals should be an obstacle in the path of such work as his and City College's."

Dr. Bliss said later that he had not yet determined to withdraw from his fraternity and that, whatever he might do, his words should not be construed as a threat to resign, because he did not consider himself of sufficient importance to be in the position of being able to "threaten" a resignation. He said that discussion with other "Alpha Delts" of his generation—he was Amherst, '82—might lead him to feel that his place belonged inside and not outside the breastworks, but even that was an earnest of a fight to come. He spoke, too, as if confident that Dr. Talcott Williams, a constant worker in Alpha Delta Phi, would be on his side of the fight, and he had just dined with Dr. Williams when he spoke.

Dr. Bliss had heard at Amherst that the status of the Manhattan Chapter was under discussion, but he had supposed that the enormous majority required for ousting it would protect the chapter from all real danger. He regretted having let pass the opportunity to take part in a fight to prevent his fraternity from doing what it has done. He admitted the right of the public at large to talk it over.

"It is humiliating to me," he said last evening, "to have to apologize for my fraternity, for you must know that it has been very dear to me. I am a mighty good 'Alpha Delt,' let me tell you. It is humiliating to me to have our dirty linen washed in public, but the fact that it is dirty seems unescapable and it must be washed.

"I come fresh from a field of work where there are many Moslems and many Jews. Our work is educational. We do not proselytize, but one of our greatest handicaps is the attitude of Christian countries toward the Jews. You know that many of them come to us out of Russia hating the very name of Christ after experiencing some of the things done in that name in Russia. It will be hard for me to go back and be questioned as I will be questioned, about this action taken by my own people. I believe that a man should be judged not by his race or by his faith, but on his own merits, and it is a grief to me to learn that that is not the attitude of Alpha Delta Phi."

Dr. Bliss was particularly struck by this paragraph from the sustained report of the minority of the commission that investigated the Manhattan Chapter:

> Even if the City College is doing an unusual work in attempting to uplift and assimilate the complex population, we do not subscribe to the opinion expressed by some that Alpha Delta Phi should become a special servant as a weapon in the war of uplift.

"How different!" he exclaimed. "Why, when in '82 we had our fiftieth anniversary, I remember how John Jay told of our mission to help solve the national problems and of how inspiring we all found it in those days. They speak, as they have always spoken, of the need of getting all-around men. Now it seems to me that among the elements of all-aroundness we must count high that missionary enthusiasm, that desire to enter the atmosphere of service to State and nation. Why, that is what colleges are for, and I take it a man goes to college to help him become a useful citizen. Whether in voting to oust the Manhattan chapter the undergraduates acted chiefly because of the 'Hebraic element,' or because of the social qualities of the remaining 35 per cent. they acted in a bad spirit. In my day it was a part of the good of the chapter to take freshmen and polish them and develop them. That is a chapter's opportunity and it might well be the welcomed opportunity of the fraternity at large to develop and polish a chapter."

It is the particular grievance of the Manhattan Chapter's alumni that sufficient attention was not given to the fact that the chapter had been exceptionally strong and successful. In fighting the suspension, its members went to the trouble to gather statistics. They found that in matters of worldly success it had ranked high. Among the chapters in the fraternity, Manhattan stood third on the basis of men recognized by "Who's Who in America." In financial support of the Alpha Delta Phi Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, the Manhattan Chapter had given support second in its generosity only to that given by the Amherst alumni.

Dr. Bliss is in New York to talk business with the Directors of the Syrian College at Beirut, all of whom are in this country. He is the guest here of the President of the board, Dr. Stuart Dodge, and is stopping at the Hotel Ansonia.

STOWAWAY HERE AGAIN.

Safely Through Until He Goes to Ellis Island Seeking Work.

After successfully eluding the vigilance of the immigration officials as well as officers and crew of the French liner France, on which he arrived on Friday night, June 20, as a first cabin stowaway, Jacob Gronberger, 18, of Berlin, went to Ellis Island on Thursday and applied to the Commissioner of Immigration for a place as an interpreter. He did not get a job, but was detained and taken before the Special Board of Inquiry. He will be deported on the Savoie to Havre, sailing next Thursday.

After the France had sailed on her return voyage to Havre last Thursday Gronberger said he thought it would be all right to go to the Immigration Bureau, where his knowledge of French, Italian, Spanish, Rumanian, English, Russian, and German might be of some use in getting him work. He told the board that he was a student at Heidelberg and had made up his mind to come to the United States in his youth instead of waiting until he was 25. When asked how it was he had not been detected on the France he said he wore his best clothes and ate in the first-class dining saloon and mingled freely with the big crowd of cabin passengers.

Had he kept away from Ellis Island, an official said yesterday, his presence in this country would never have been made known to the authorities.

When he was being questioned by the Special Board on Saturday an immigration Inspector recognized him as a German who had been deported once before.

MISSING MEAGHER BOY BACK

Couldn't Stand Being Called "Fat" and Took to the Surf.

Dennis Meagher, a sixteen-year-old schoolboy, returned last night to his home at 404 East Sixty-first Street after an absence of a week, during which his parents and relatives had been searching in vain for him. The police had been notified of his disappearance and on Saturday a description of him was given to the newspapers in the hope that he might be recognized and induced to go home.

Instead of coming home exhausted and hungry, as his parents had feared he would be, and telling a tale of cruel kidnappers, he came sunburned and radiant. His mother and father received him with open arms in spite of the distress that he had caused them.

After the boy had been smothered with caresses he explained that he made the rounds of various beaches, stopping at the Summer hotels and spending most of the time in the surf. He had taken about $20 with him and came home when this was spent.

Dennis said that he was sorry to have caused his parents so much anxiety, but that he had found it necessary to get away because his school-fellows called his "Fat," and a week ago he discovered that he could not any longer endure that nickname.

CHINAMAN 149 YEARS OLD.

Dr. Chao, on His Way to Canada, Lives on Compressed Food.

Among a party of seven prosperous Chinamen who arrived in the first cabin of the Ward Line steamship Mexico on Friday, and who were landed at the Battery yesterday in bond for Canada, was Dr. Chao Choy, 149 years old. According to the Ellis Island officials, the doctor lives on water and some special food that he carries in tablet form around his neck.

Dr. Chao is a Manchu, and he was born at Shan-Hai-Kwan, on the borders of Manchuria, where the Great Wall of China runs down to the seashore on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. He has no pigtail, nor any hair at all upon his head, but appears to be in good health. He spoke pidgin English of the sort taught to the Canton merchants by the traders more than 100 years ago. Like most Manchus, Dr. Chao is a tall man. He is more than 6 feet in height, notwithstanding a slight stoop. He has been practicing medicine in Cuba for fifty years among the Chinese there, and has acquired considerable wealth, it is said. The Chinamen are going to Canada to visit relatives.

BOY KILLS HIS FRIEND.

Nixson Shooting at a Target When His Cousin Steps Out.

Horace Nixson, 19 years of age, was accidentally shot and killed by his cousin, Emmet Vanauken, 14, in his room in Barrett Avenue, Newton, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Both boys, using the same revolver, were trying to hit a mark in the garden from the window. Nixson tried three times, but failing to discharge the pistol, handed it to Vanauken. Just as Vanauken pulled the trigger Nixson stepped toward the window, and the bullet struck him in the temple, just above the left eye. A doctor was immediately summoned, but young Nixson died an hour later.

Nixson was graduated from the New York Electrical Trade School about a month ago. He was employed in a local picture show as machine operator.

Vanauken is grief-stricken, as they were the closest friends.

The authorities made an investigation and decided not to arrest young Vanauken.

Name Beds in Dickens's Memory.

In memory of Charles Dickens's love for little children the American Dickens League is founding in many of the hospitals of this city beds named for child characters in Dickens's stories. The "Little Nell" bed was dedicated yesterday afternoon in the West Coney Island Health Home of the Children's Aid Society with addresses by Dr. J. W. Voorhees, the Rev. James B. Wasson, pastor of All Strangers' Church, and H. P. von Hueillier.

MURPHY WON'T DROP FIGHT ON SULZER

Rejects Advice of Speaker Smith to Abandon the Inquiry by the Legislature.

CITES USE OF PATRONAGE

Tammany Boss Hopes to Prove Among Other Things That Primary Fight Cost State $1,500,000.

When the Frawley Legislative Committee meets on July 8 to investigate Gov. Sulzer as part of Tammany Leader Charles F. Murphy's anti-Sulzer campaign, some surprising testimony bearing upon the Governor's acts before and after election will be brought out, Tammany leaders predicted yesterday. Since the special session of the Legislature adjourned last week, the Tammany members have had several conferences with Murphy and his advisers, and the programme for the investigation has been gone over carefully.

Some of the legislators, including Speaker "Al" Smith of the Assembly, advised Murphy to let the whole matter drop, but they were overruled. Murphy was still smarting under the attacks made upon him by the Governor, and, it was said, he did not propose to forego any opportunity to get even. The Tammany boss, his followers assert, is convinced that he can produce enough evidence to keep the Governor busy with explanations for some time to come. Moreover, they say, Murphy is aware that he may be forced to go before the committee and do some explaining himself, and he does not propose to let the Governor and his friends get the upper hand.

According to the Tammany leaders, the investigating committee will go deeply into the disposition made of the contributions to the Sulzer campaign last Fall. Some of these contributions, they said, never reached the Campaign Committee, and the members of that body only knew of them on election day. The investigators would be asked to look into the circumstances under which the Governor's side gained two votes in the Senate and four in the Assembly when the Sulzer primary bill came up at the special session, after having been defeated before, Murphy's friends asserted. They pointed out that it might be shown that the legislators who switched were well taken care of by the Governor in the distribution of patronage. It was said that those behind the investigation would endeavor to show that the Governor's fight for direct primaries cost the State some $1,500,000.

"The cost of the extra session, which came to some $25,000, properly comes first," said a Tammany legislator close to Murphy yesterday. This man then continued.

"Some $10,000 expended by the State Printer for the printing and distribution of thousands of copies of the bill among the voters comes next, but in the present temper of the Legislature it is doubtful if any appropriation can be passed to saddle this amount upon the State. What are characterized as unnecessary and extravagant appropriations which were approved by the Governor make up the rest of the $1,500,000 charged to the tilt of the Executive with the Legislature.

"The legislative beneficiaries of the appropriations on this list modestly explain that they were out to 'get theirs while the getting was good.' Many of the bills were old timers on the legislative files which had failed to get by other Governors. The investigators will endeavor to find out whether there is any connection between the 'good getting' and the additional votes these beneficiaries gave to the Governor's bill.

"At the head of the list is the $700,000 special appropriation bill of Assemblyman Prime for roads in Essex and Warren Counties. This is at the rate of about $10 a head for the population of these counties, and the work is chiefly of interest to the hotel proprietors of the Adirondack region. Next comes a $190,000 appropriation for a new road in Greene County, the home of Assemblyman Patrie. Mr. Patrie introduced the Blauvelt bill in the regular session, which the Governor vetoed, and at the extra session changed his vote in favor of the Governor's bill.

"Then come appropriations amounting to $212,500 for the purpose of acquiring bridges over the Hudson River. These bills had been repeatedly vetoed by previous Governors, but this year Senator McKnight and the two Assemblymen from Rensselaer County voted for the Sulzer bill. An appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of the Bennington battlefield in Rensselaer County seems to have been thrown in by the Governor for good measure.

"For Chemung County the Governor approved two bills for dredging the Chemung River amounting to $35,000. Assemblyman Rush of Chemung was an active advocate of the Governor's bill. For Oneida County the Governor approved an appropriation of $125,000 for the Yorkville bridge provided for in the bill of Senator Peckham, who voted in favor of the Governor's bill, though he had opposed it at the regular session. For Chautauqua County a bridge appropriation was also signed for $100,000. This county is represented by Assemblyman Jude, a Progressive, who voted for the Governor's bill.

"The war chest seems to have been depleted, yet there are some warriors to be reimbursed for expenses they advanced, and they are now after the Governor to reimburse them. With the exception of those who were looking to get their money back, the members of the Governor's War Board disappeared with surprising celerity after the vote. The sudden flitting of the hosts who had made themselves so much at home around the Capitol was a distinct shock to their Commander in Chief.

"The stranded ones are responsible for the story that some $25,000 was spent in meetings, travelling expenses, printing that was not done by the State Printer, and in other ways. The collections amounted to some $15,000. They also said that the Governor's indorsement went on the checks received and his signature on those which went out. So it looks as though he will have to make a levy on the War Board to reimburse the treasure for reimbursements that will come right up to him."

The Tammany legislators who rejected the suggestion of Assemblyman Smith and others to let up in the warfare against the Governor said it was impossible to do so in view of the fact that the Governor had committed treason to the Democratic Party by voting the Constitutional Convention bill, and that he had "thrown down" the organization which had made him in many other ways.

CUT PIPES FLOOD HOUSE.

The Lessee Had Advertised to Get Negro Tenants.

Persons living on both sides of the vacant five-story brownstone house at 1,048 Lexington Avenue became interested on Friday morning when streams of water began to splash down the rear of the building from two windows on the third floor.

It was at once conjectured that somebody had tampered with the plumbing to take revenge on the lessee of the building, who had pasted in a front window the following sign:

"Rooms to let for colored people."

Several policemen were called, but they found on entering the house that what was needed was a plumber. Nearly all the plaster in the house had been washed away. Small streams were trickling down the laths, and the floors were ankle deep in water.

The plumbers found that the pipes on the third floor had been cut. The water had been pouring out for about four days, they figured. The damage will be more than $1,000.

J. H. Pilson, proprietor of a printing plant at 273 Washington Street, Jersey City, holds the lease on the property until next October. He began advertising for negroes several months ago, saying that he had been unable to get a white tenant and that he would take colored people at reduced rates rather than let the building remain unoccupied.

PLANS FOR FIRE EXHIBIT.

Most of the Space Taken—Parade and Dedication Arranged.

Applications have already been received for most of the available exhibition space at the Fire Exposition, which will be held at the Grand Central Palace during the first week in September, in conjunction with the forty-first annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers. Fire Commissioner Johnson and Chief John Kenlon of the New York Fire Department say that the exposition will prove a factor in educating the public in the best way to prevent and fight fires.

The space on the main floor of the palace will be devoted to fire extinguishing and life-saving apparatus. On Friday, Sept. 5, there will be a parade by the firemen, the biggest thing of the kind ever held in the country. On that day the Firemen's Monument of bronze and granite on Riverside Drive, which was provided for by popular subscription, will be unveiled. The monument represents a fire engine drawn by three plunging horses. The departments of many municipalities will be represented in the parade as well as a number of volunteer fire companies, among them the Citizens' Hose Company of Catskill, which has won several State Association prizes.

RACING YACHT BLOWS UP.

Lantern Ignites Gasoline and Ainscow and Party Narrowly Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 29.—The handsome motor yacht built two years ago by William G. Coxe, President of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, to take part in Bermuda races and now owned by Col. Alfred L. Ainscow of Wilmington, burned this afternoon at Chester, Penn. The engineer, Walter Krauffman, went below with a lantern to examine the machinery. Fumes from gasoline were ignited. Krauffman was thrown some distance, but was not badly hurt. He was dragged to safety just as flames burst from the hold.

Col. Ainscow and a party of ten and the crew of three escaped. The boat had just stopped at the wharf of the West End Boat Club. The craft originally cost $23,000. She was sold to Col. Ainscow for $15,000 last September. She never started in any of the Bermuda events. She was of wood, 70 feet long and 12 feet beam.

ALL READY FOR THE FOURTH

Mayor's Committee Completes Plans for "Safe and Sane" Celebration.

Mayor Gaynor's Fourth of July Committee plans to open Friday's "safe and sane" celebration at sunrise with the reading of the Declaration of Independence at McGowan's Pass Tavern in Central Park. That will begin a programme which it is expected will keep those living in the five boroughs busy for the rest of the day. Starting at 10 o'clock in the morning field sports and baseball games are scheduled for the open-air gymnasiums in Fifty-fourth Street, Rutgers Place, Carmine Street, and Cherry and Oliver Streets. Prizes have been provided for these sports. In the afternoon, beginning at 2 o'clock, there will be athletic meets at twenty-five parks in the boroughs and at the Sixtieth Street and Twenty-third Street baths in Manhattan.

At night electrical illuminations will be shown in Manhattan at City Hall, the mall in Central Park, Grant's Tomb, Chelsea Park, Seward Park, Tompkins Park, Jefferson Park, and Columbus Park. All the other boroughs will have illuminations, including those at Borough Hall, the Memorial Arch, Fort Greene, and Sunset Parks, in Brooklyn; Washington Park, Stapleton, West New Brighton, and Tottenville, in Richmond; Borough Hall, McKinley Square, St. Mary's Park, and Williamsbridge, and Westchester Squares, in the Bronx, and the Queensboro Bridge Plaza and Flushing in Queens.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Sole Surviving Musical Hit THE PURPLE ROAD

LYRIC Mats. 2:30 Twice Daily, 25c. 50c. Evs. 8:30 CAPT. SCOTT'S Actual South Polar Motion Picture Diary

Lew Fields' 44TH ST. ROOF GARDEN Phone 7292 Bryant. Every Eve. 8:15. Ex. Sunday. LEW FIELDS in "ALL ABOARD"

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S LAST WEEK. Thos. 39th bet. B'way & 5th Av. Evs. 8:30. Last Mat. To-day 2:30. ROMANCE

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. STOCK CO. PAID IN FULL Mats. Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. 25c. 50c. $1.00

F. F. PROCTOR'S N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c., $1 — MODERN SVENGALI CONROY & LEMAIRE PAULIAN TEAM. 3 KIDLETS. Wm. Slate. 2 Rosos and 6 big acts.

23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. — A unique blending of classy vaudeville, kinemacolor and black and white photo plays. Continuous from 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Modest prices. Bills Changed Mon. & Thurs.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart' SPECIAL MAT. FRIDAY, JULY 4

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed., Fri. & Sat. 2:15. WITHINTHELAW

OUTDOOR THEATRE Indian Players in Hiawatha. 4 & 8:30 P. M. at West 242d St. Public automobile Eves Times Square, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30, 7:15. Round trip including baseball, $2.00, or Subway to Van Cortlandt, admission $1.00. McBride's, Tyson's or WOMEN'S MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4180.

MADISON SQ ROOF GARDEN Amateur Night tonight. Dancing in the moonlight. 20-Artist Cabaret

JARDIN DE DANSE ROOF TOP OF N. Y. THEATRE OPEN AIR DANCING AND CABARET. Miss Sawyer, Mr. McCutcheon, others

American Roof Afon American Theatre EVERY EVE. at 8:15. Dick Bernard & Co., 6 Vasser Girls, Brown & West, Durkin's Animals, Hanion & Hanion, & others. SEATS RESERVED 25c. AND 50c.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th St. Burlesque THE Kissing Maid With Sam Howe

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour. People Talked About. Concerts Aft. & Eve.

Academy OF MUSIC Mat. Daily THE DESERTERS

UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. — "A Night at the Opera." Vaude. "One Call." Lorenzo & Gallagher & 10 Big Acts.

B. F. KEITH'S Harlem Opera House 125th St., nr. 7 Av. Mat. Daily. STOCK COMPANY in "THE EASIEST WAY."

SEE The Fall of Adrianople CONEY IS LUNA

STEEPLECHASE CONEY'S LAUGHING PLACE. The World's Greatest Playhouse.

NEW—Daily Mat. 25c. Marie McFarland & Madame —? Fields & Lewis, 25 Pinafore Kiddies, Arthur Dunn & Catherine Hayes, Ward & Curran, others. Brighton 2:15 & 8:15.

BRIGHTON BEACH MUSIC HALL MATS. DAILY CHING LING FOO & 7 BIG ACTS

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPPOSITE 130TH ST. Bathing. Airship Ascensions. Fireworks Thurs.

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats Wed. & Fri. 2:15. BIG 4TH OF JULY MATINEE. ZIEGFELD FOLLIES

ASTOR B'way 45 St. Every Day, incl. Sun. 2:30 & 8:20. 25 & 50c. 3d BIG Month "QUO VADIS?" Gigantic Photo-Drama.

HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF B'way & 47th St. Festive Week. Midsummer Anniversary. 17 BIG ACTS

The Management of the Cafe *Formerly* LOUIS MARTIN'S At B'way & 42d St. Announce a Change of Name to

CAFE de PARIS

On Tuesday, July 1st, 1913

The Highest Class French Service and Cuisine will be maintained, and in every particular the Restaurant will be conducted to deserve its designation as the

Largest and Most Beautiful Cafe in the World

Service a la Carte. Table d'Hote Dinner daily, 6 to 9 P. M., $1.50. Afternoon Tea. After-Theatre Supper. Cabaret and Dancing. Private Rooms accommodating 4 to 400 people.

Dine in the Open Air Garden and Dance in the Open Air Ball Room

Saturday Tea Dances at 4

Every Evening from 9 to Close HANDSOME SOUVENIRS

For Ladies at Saturday Tea Dances.

REISENWEBER'S

58th Street & Columbus Circle WHERE THE MENU CHANGES DAILY.

Special Table d'Hote Dinner $1.00

TO-DAY (Noon to 9 P. M.) WEEK DAYS (6 to 9)

Delicious Frog Dinner $1.25 (From 6 to 9 P.M.)

Table d'Hote Lunch at Noon, 50c.

THE VIENNA COURT THEATRE ORCHESTRA.

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12 West 44th St. for Bachelors ONLY

12-Story Modern Fireproof Building. Complete Hotel Service.

2 and 3 Rooms and Bath.

Inquire on premises of E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 William Street.

HOTEL Bretton Hall

BROADWAY 85th to 86th St. Between Riverside Drive and Central Park. New York City's Largest Uptown Hotel.

Large rooms, large closets and all comforts of the best New York Hotels at one-third less price. Within ten minutes of shopping and theatre centres. Subway station at the door.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

ROMA

Sixth Ave., near 50th St. Elevated and Subway Stations 50th St.

Table d'Hote Dinner (WITH WINE) 80c.

Special Saturdays & Sundays, $1.00.

A Better Dinner Than in Rome, Italy, for same money. No Music. Music money in better food and wine. Lunch, (with wine,) 50c.

Dun Building

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Business Men's Lunch 45 Cts.

Ladies' Dining Room.

RESINOL SOAP FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION

A real baby soap

RESINOL Soap is absolutely free from the harsh, injurious alkali present in ordinary soaps—even in so-called "skin soaps." Besides, it contains the same soothing, healing, antiseptic balsams that have made Resinol Ointment itself so successful for the skin. That is why Resinol is the safest baby soap and why its regular use will generally *prevent* the distressing rashes and chafings of babyhood. Best for *your* bath and toilet, too.

25 cents wherever toilet goods are sold. For miniature cake, write to Dept. 9-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, B'way, 34th to 35th St.

All-black Hat-Milan trilled with net. Paradise fancy in fountain effect. $6.89

Leghorn Hat-pink or blue satin crown, shadow lace frills and roses. $7.89

All-black Hat-Neapolitan with satin crown, net frills Paradise-palm-tree fancy. $6.89

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

The Summer Time Table, with Increased Service, will take effect TUESDAY, JULY 1st.

NIAGARA FALLS & RETURN $10.00.

Going all trains July 3 and morning trains July 4. Return to July 6.

Ticket Offices: Broadway, Cor. Wall, Howard, and 42d Sts. Brooklyn: 505 Fulton St.

Lackawanna Railroad

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Cooking Utensils and moulds of every description, Cutlery, Earthenware, Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, Brushes, House Cleaning Materials and Polishes, Carpet Sweepers, Vacuum Cleaners, etc., etc.

Refrigerators that are sanitary, efficient and economical; Glass Lined, Metal Lined, Vitrified Steel Lined.

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Nursery and Sick Room Requisites.

Fine Cut Glass, China and Art-Metal Goods in extensive variety, suitable for Wedding and Holiday Gifts.

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Third Ave. cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) — Broadway at 29th St. 647 Eighth Ave. — 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)

The Home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes.

Straw Hats Reduced

$2 Straw Hats now $1.25
$3 Straw Hats now $2.00
$5 Panamas and Bankoks now $3.50
$10 Panamas and Bankoks now $5.00

4th of July Celebration Suits—Startling Reduction

This is an event in tailordom—a time when made-to-measure clothes cost much less than ready-made.

$35 to $50 Materials, now $25
$25 to $30 Materials, now $20

Serges, Homespuns, Unfinished Worsteds and Novelty Cloths. Order today—ready July 3rd. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back.

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

1% Per MONTH UPON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

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THE new National Playground—Glacier National Park—invites you to spend your vacation among its mountains, its glaciers, cataracts and trout streams. The scenic grandeur of this 1,500 square mile amphitheatre located in Northwestern Montana provides a memorable vacation trip.

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A magnificent new hotel, operated in connection with the chain of Swiss chalets throughout the Park, assures ideal accommodations. Tours through the Park by auto, horseback, launch, or afoot may be made at $1 to $5 a day. Low round trip summer tourist fares via the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points permit stop-overs at Glacier National Park. Special convention fares on certain dates.

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